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# PERICLES PRINCE OF TYRE.

PERHUMAN PRINCE OF TYRE

# PERICLES PRINCE OF TYRE.

A NOVEL BY GEORGE WILKINS,

PRINTED IN 1608, AND FOUNDED UPON

### SHAKESPEARE'S PLAY.

EDITED BY

# PROFESSOR TYCHO MOMMSEN.

A PREFACE

INCLUDING A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF SOME ORIGINAL

SHAKESPEARE-EDITIONS ETC. EXTANT IN GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND,

AND

A FEW REMARKS ON THE LATIN ROMANCE OF APOLLONIUS KING OF TYRE

BY THE EDITOR;

AND

AN INTRODUCTION BY

J. PAYNE COLLIER ESQ.

#### OLDENBURG:

REPRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY GERHARD STALLING. 1857. PERICLES PRINCE OF TYHE.

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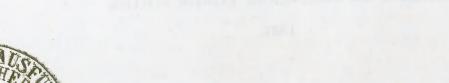
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#### TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

# CHARLES ALEXANDER

GRAND-DUKE OF SAXE-WEIMAR

THE ILLUSTRIOUS PATRON OF DRAMATIC ART AND POETRY,

UNDER WHOSE GOVERNMENT AND WITH WHOSE GRACIOUS ASSISTANCE

THE EDITOR WAS ENABLED TO PROSECUTE

HIS SHAKESPEARE-STUDIES,

THIS REPRINT,

PROBABLY THE FIRST AND LAST OF THE KIND IN GERMANY,

IS MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

WITH PERMISSION;

BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS'S

MOST DEVOTED AND GRATEFUL SERVANT

TYCHO MOMMSEN.

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY.

# CHARLES ALEXANDER

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# PREFACE OF THE EDITOR.

The circumstances, under which the interesting tract contained in this reprint has come to light, are as follows. I had already some years ago received intelligence that a few old English books of Shakespeare's time were in the public library of Zurich. Dr. J. Horner, the Chief Librarian of the "Stadtbibliothek", had the kindness to transmit them successively to me: amongst them I found also the novel of George Wilkins, and perceiving it to be identical with that mentioned by Mr. Collier in his Shakespeare, Vol. VIII. p. 267—269., and struck with a great many passages of surprising beauty, besides the fine narrative style of the whole, I had a mind to republish it. But before I set to work, I applied to my most honoured friend Mr. Collier to tell me whether it had been already reprinted or not: for, many books being only printed for private circulation, a foreigner, although attentive to every thing Shakespearean at home and abroad, may easily be mistaken, as to a novelty of the kind. Mr. Collier was kind enough to inform me, that there was only one perfect copy of it in England, and that in the possession of a gentleman, who was Preface A.

unwilling to allow it to be reprinted. I then thought it my duty to give it instantly to the public, and an intelligent publisher allowing me the immediate use of his printing-office, and afterwards offering to publish the little book, Mr. Collier and myself abandoned the plan, first adopted, of reprinting it at our own expence as a private publication.

As to the origin of these books and their turning up in Switzerland, Dr. Horner states to me, that they were, nine in number, first bound together in one volume, which had formerly belonged to the Swiss poet Martin Usteri (b. at Zurich in 1741, d. there, 1827.), the author of the once most popular Anacreontic:

Freut Euch des Lebens, Weil noch das Lämpchen glüht; Pflücket die Rosen, Eh sie verblüht.

at whose auction Dr. Horner bought them for the "Stadtbibliothek" for the moderate price of six shillings. They are:

- 1. A geographical and anthological description of all the Empires etc. of the Globe. 4<sub>o</sub>. London. 1607.
- 2. B. Ionson: His Volpone etc. 4. s. l. Printed for Thomas Thorppe. 1607.
- 3. A pleasant conceited comedy, wherein a man may choose a good wife from a bad. 4°. Lond. 1608.
- 4. The insatiate countesse. A tragedie. 4°. London. 1613. cf. Coll. Hist. of E. D. P. I. 356.

- 5. Ge. Hakewill. The ancient ecclesiasticall practise of confirmation. 40. London 1613.
- 6. The first and second Part of the troublesome Raigne of Iohn King of England. Written by W. Sh. 4°. Lond. by Valentine Simmes. for Iohn Helme . . . . 1611.
- 7. Shakespeare's Hamlet. 4°. London. 1611. Smethwicke.
- 8. (Shakespeare's) Romeo & Juliet. 4°. Lond. 1609. Smethwicke.
- 9. (Ge. Wilkins) The Painfull etc. 4°. Lond. 1608.

All these books are well preserved, including the present tract (although a little worm-eaten in the upper margin, which impairs the head-line), and the first of them bears the inscription: Ex libris Ioh. Rodolphi Hessii Tigurini. Constat Londini. 16 .. The last figures were cut off by the binder, on separating and rebinding the pieces, but Dr. Horner remembers the date to have been either 1614 or 1618. This Johann Rudolph Hess (probably the same that was Director of the Arsenal (Zeughaus) and Member of the Great Council) was born in 1588 and died in 1655; he may, as was customary with young gentlemen in easy circumstances, have gone to England about 1614, to complete his education, and have brought home some of the plays which he saw acted at the London theatres, and which he liked best.

Respecting the importance of the tract, we refer our readers to what Mr. Collier, (to whom we are indebted for the first indication of this

novel in 1839, as also for its first application to the mutilated drama of Pericles as it has come down to us under the name of Shakespeare), says of it in his Work entitled Shakespeare's Library, 1841 vol. I., in the Preface to Twine's Novel p. II; and in his Edition of Shakespeare, vol. VIII. p. 267—269.

The same eminent critic then avails himself, in about a dozen passages, of the important aid the novel affords for the text of the play. We cannot nor will enter into every detail of the question, but will not omit to point out some passages in the beginning of the novel, which have struck us as conveying some explanation of the corresponding ones in the play.

Act I. Scene I. That the King throws down the Riddle from his throne, and that Pericles stoops to read it, was certainly conformable to the representation of the play at the Globe.

ibid. The words of the unhappy daughter of Antiochus, as they read in the first edition of 1609 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> I avail myself of the Hamburg copy, for the use of which I am indebted to the kindness of Professor Petersen, Director of the Public Library there. I take the opportunity to state that it agrees not with Malone's copy, but with the others. It has, Coll. Sh. VIII. p. 275. twice sayd (not say'd) | 281<sup>4</sup>. How dares the planets | 282<sup>5</sup>. feares | 290<sup>1</sup>. And hid intent to murder him; | 319<sup>3</sup>. Nature awakes a warme breath out of her; | 323<sup>9</sup>. Euen ripe for mariage sight: this Maide | 326<sup>8</sup>. why doe you weepe alone? | 347<sup>7</sup>. with fervor hyes | .

This copy of the Pericles, 1609, belongs to a large volume, marked on the back "Anglicana Varia", which besides "Pericles" contains one black-letter tract:

THE MOST PLESANT HISTORIE OF BLANCHARDINE SONNE etc. ... 1597. (The Name of the translator: Tho. Pope Goodwine

the only one that has any claims at all to be considered authentic:

Of all sayd yet, mayst thou prooue prosperous:

Of all sayd yet, I wish thee happinesse.

which have been altered by several commentators, and most unhappily rendered by Tieck:

Was du gesagt, sei dir zum Glück bescheert, Was du gesagt, das wünsch' ich dir zum Heil.

suggesting ambiguity in the author, on account of his own uncertainty about the meaning: — these words are, in accordance with the judgment of Mr. Collier, supported as uncorrupted by the words of our novel:

Gent., is subscribed to the dedication; whether the same with Thomas Pope, the celebrated actor, who belonged to Shake-speare's company and headed the list of the Blackfriars players in 1596, I know not. Cf. Coll. Hist. of E. D. P. I, 298. III, 433.) and twelve plays by Tho Heywood, Chapman etc. dated all of them between 1606 and 1609, eleven of which are sufficiently known (though probably not very common either), whereas the remaining one (Nr. 11) seems to be hitherto unknown in England:

THE | TRAGICALL | History of the horrible | Life and death | or | DOCTOR FAVSTVS. | Written by CH. MARL. | Imprinted at London by G. E. for Iohn | Wright and are to be sold at | Christ-church gate | 1609. |

Black letter. 24 leaves; the last being a fly-leaf. The type is the very same with that of "The Painfull Aduentures of Pericles". The copy is quite complete.

At least the learned and sagacious Editor of Marlowe (in 1850), the Rev. Alex. Dyce, does not appear to have known of any edition of "Faustus" between 1604 and 1616. cf. Vol. I. p. XVII. and II. p. 3. 87. It is the more curious, as the copies of 1604. and 1616. differ very materially; the Hamburg copy agrees almost exactly with the former. P. 5. (ed. Dyce) it has daunt; p. 6. more; p. 7. the Oeconomy no and wouldst man etc.

Of all her eyes had ever yet beheld etc. (17, 3.) and are, moreover, explained as to the whole situation. It is an outbreak of natural feeling in the bosom of the unhappy victim, very fine, and most tragical, truly Shakespearean. It may seem more questionable whether the words (16, 34):

Desire flew in a robe of glowing blushes lnto her cheeks . . . .

are due to the "ambitious style" of Wilkins, or to some lost portion of the dialogue spoken aside by her jealous father. I think that most readers of "Pericles" will grant, that, if it be Shakespeare's, it must have come down to us in a very imperfect state.

In the Riddle proposed to the Prince, the last line but one reads according to all the earlier editions (from that of 1609 to that of 1685: p. 194.) as well as the modern ones:

How they may be, and yet in two, which was by Tieck more intelligibly translated:

Wie das geschieht, da zwei wir sind, and thus our novel has it (16, 25.):

How this may be, and yet in two, which seems to be preferable.

A few lines before the corruption of the original text:

I waite the sharpest blow (Antiochus)
Scorning aduice; read the conclusion then:
is confirmed as such by our novel (16, 14), which
makes the king throw down the riddle,

"bidding him . . . to reade and die."

The conformity of the novel with the play being sometimes almost literal, many other instances might be brought forward of new and very plausible readings (e. g. to read III, 2. "from Tyre" instead of "for Tyre" Coll. Sh. VIII, 314, 23; Wilk. 6, 20. and 46, 14.), of conjectures supported (e. g. ib. III, 3. Coll. VIII. p. 321. not. 5. Wilk. 52, 34. to read uncissar'd and hair instead of unsisterd and heir) or confuted. But it is not our business here to anticipate the observations of future editors of "Pericles"; we wish only to direct the attention of our Shakespeareans to this curious novel, and to leave it to abler hands to make full use of it.

In fact the whole seems to have been worked up both from Shakespeare's play and the novel of Apollonius Tyrius, as it was translated by Lawrence Twine, which, together with Gower's version from Gotfridus Viterbiensis, is known to have been the source of Shakespeare, and was as such reprinted by Mr. Collier in his "Shakespeare's Library", Vol. I. p. 183-257. On a careful comparison it will appear, that the coincidences between Twine and Wilkins are too numerous and too literal to be ascribed to mere chance. The very title and head-line of our novel was taken from Twine, who inscribed it: The Patterne of the painefull Aduentures; only Wilkins had "A Patterne etc., but, by inadvertency, he seems to have left "The" in the first head-line (p. 12). Any dependance of Wilkins on Gower is not direct apparent.

On the other hand, we must confess, that our

novel is not only well written, and, for the easy flow of the narrative, tastes of Herodotean sweetness (as a friend of mine judiciously observed), but that it has also some passages, which, by their force of argument, by their descriptive vivacity or felicity of imagery and expression, seem vastly superior to the powers of any George Wilkins, and are, nevertheless, sought in vain in other sources, or in the Drama such as we possess it.

It must not, however, be overlooked, that Wilkins was a poet, and that we may suppose him to have copied the style of Shakespeare. Of his person we know little or nothing; at least G. Langbaine 1 only says of him, that he was "an author that liv'd in the reign of king Charles I. (we should rather say that he wrote under King James I.), who was the writer of a single comedy, besides that in which he joined with Day and Rowley: The Travels of Three English Brothers." His works are three in number:

1) The | Miseries of Inforst | Mariage | . As it is now playd by his Maiesties | Seruants. | Qui Alios, (seipsum) docet. By George Wilkins. | (the Arms of Geneva with the Legend POST TENE-BRAS LUX) London | Printed for George Vincent and are to be sold at his shop in | Woodstreet. 1607. | 4°. 36 leaves.

It was reprinted in 1611, 1629, 1637, and has been inserted in Vol. V. of Dodsley's Collection p. 1—98 (a. 1825.) It is written in prose.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> An Account of the English Dramatick Poets, Oxford, 1691. p. 512,

- 2) (Jointly with John Day and Wm. Rowley.) The Travels of the Three English Brothers, Sir Thomas, Sir Anthony, and Sir Robert Shirley, an Historical Play. 4°. 1607.
- 3) Three Miseries of Barbary—Plague, Famine, Civill Warre: with a relation of the death of Mahomet the late Emperour, and a brief report of the new present wars between the three brothers. Printed by W. J. for Henry Gosson, and are to be solde in Paternoster Rowe, at the signe of the Sunne. 4°. s. l. & a. (The name of Geo. Wilkins is subscribed to the Dedication.)

Of "The Miseries" we agree with Mr. Rapp, 1 that the style strongly rivals Shakespeare, and that we are everywhere reminded of the ludicrous scenes in Henry IV. As to the tract last mentioned (which I have not seen), it "is written in an ambitious style, and the descriptions are often striking, but there is nothing but the similarity of the name to connect it with The Miseries of Inforced Marriage." 2 To the uncommon rarity of "The Painfull Aduentures of Pericles" it must be ascribed, that the author's name, as connected with Shakespeare's Pericles, seems to have remained unknown hitherto. Being one of the minor dramatists of the time he was most probably employed by a bookseller, to adapt the incidents of the new and favourite play for the reading public, and what had been most unsuccessfully

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Studien über das englische Theater in Herrigs Archiv für das Studium der neueren Sprachen: XVIII. p. 234, (1855.)

<sup>2</sup> Dodsley's Collection V. p. 3.

attempted in verse with earlier plays, as with Romeo & Juliet in 1597 and with Hamlet in 1603, was here, perhaps for the first and last time, attempted in prose in 1608. Unhappily, the first edition of the play immediately following in 1609. (as that of Romeo and Juliet in 1599, and that of Hamlet in 1604.) seems to have been, though in another way, yet equally piratical and equally imperfect, and thus we must perhaps for ever renounce the hope of forming a correct opinion of what is very likely to have been a masterpiece. If the Editors of the first Folio in 1623 had no manuscript of the poet's (which in many cases they had not), this condition of the printed text was a sufficient reason for omitting it from the collection. We, in our Epigonic days, may carefully gather the remnants.

Wie wir in einen engen Krug Die Asche des Geliebten sammeln,

but, if taken singly and out of its proper connexion, we must, of course, often remain uncertain what are sparks of that immortal fire which animated the greatest of modern poets, or what may be due to the ambitious pen of an imitator, who was by no means wanting in ability. <sup>1</sup>

He calls his novel "an infant of his brain," and seems to intimate that he has "put his wit in print": but we can hardly believe "the ragged philosopher" to have been even so much as a cooperator with Shakespeare. Wilkins does not with the slightest flourish of his pen hint at our poet, though speaking with much praise of the performance "by the King's Majesty's Players," and would make it appear as if nobody were concerned in the authorship but old

If we take a general view of the question, our novel is certainly of peculiar interest, forming one of the last and youngest links in the long chain of different shapes and revisions of the old fabulous story of King Apollonius of Tyre. It cannot be my intention to enter into the detail of this literary Question, widely diffused through many different nations and centuries, and very complicated. I refer the English readers to Douce <sup>1</sup> and the German to Grässe <sup>2</sup>. However, I may be allowed to take the opportunity of stating that, besides the Anglosaxon version, edited by Mr. Thorpe in 1834, the oldest forms that we know of hitherto, are written in Latin, and three in number:

1) Historia Apollonii Tyrii, edited first about 1470.

Gower, though he was only introduced by the dramatist in the quality of "the Presenter."

As the query on the supposed cooperation of other poets in the play of "Pericles", so that on the existence of an earlier drama, founded on the same story, seems not to receive any light through the novel of Wilkins. But even if no traces of such an earlier play were discovered, we should think it "highly improbable that a story "so interesting and so popular" — we may call it that of the mediæval Ulysses — "should have remained unadapted to the English "stage until 1609", which are the words, Mr. Collier (Hist. of E. D. P. II. 416) applies very justly to Romeo & Juliet; and we may remind our readers that a play under the title of "The Painful Pilgrimage" was acted before Queen Elizabeth in 1567/3; nothing of which, however, is known, but that we may suppose it to have been no tragedy, but "a play", which would exactly tally with "Pericles". (ib. I. 194 ff.)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Illustrations p. 398 ff. (ed. of 1839) = II. p. 135 ff. (ed. of 1807)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Literärgeschichte II, 3, 1. p. 257-260. (1842.)

- s. l. & a. in 8°. ¹ and then by Mark Welser from an Augsburg MS., in 1595; repeated in his works 1682 p. 681 704; last edited by M. Lapaume, 1856, in the Scriptores Erotici, Paris. Didot, from a MS. of the XIVth. cent. ²
- 2) Chapter the 153rd of the Gesta Romanorum. On a comparison of the text of Welser's Apollonius with A. Keller's Edition of the Gesta Rom. (1842), it appeared evident to me, that the additions of the G. R. were comparatively much more barbarous, as to the language, and that some details of incident and punctuation are also greatly worse in the G. R. and read as if they were corrupted from, and interpolated into, the text of Welser's Apollonius; which novel was, by him, assigned to the 5th century p. Chr. 3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Described by Wolf in Wiener Jahrb. 1831. Vol. LVI. p. 255.

Apollonius in England, some in Italy and France, seven at Vienna (some registered as of the XII. cent.), two at Breslau, three at Munich etc.; another on parchment is repeatedly quoted by Casp. Barth in his Adversaria 1624, as extant in the Academical library of Basle, but it seems not to be the same that was made use of by Welser. As for the latter, though in the 16th. century belonging to the Augsburg convent of St. Ulric and St. Afra, it is not now to be found in the Royal Library at Munich (where most of the MSS. of the same convent are at present) but must have wandered, with some other MSS. of St. Ulric and St. Afra, to Switzerland. In the MS. Catalogue of the Bibliotheca monasterii S. Udalrici & S. Afrae, it is entered thus: Historia et miseria Apollonii antiquissima. MS. in membrana, quam ex nostra bibliotheca edidil Velserus in 4 Venetiis impressa.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> While these sheets are going through the press, Prof. M. Haupt of Berlin University, states in a letter to the Editor, that he

3) Part XI. of Godfrey of Viterbo's Pantheon: Pistorius: Scriptt. Germ. II. p. 242—252. (1584): composed in Leonine hexameters, about 1186. Godfrey was Chaplain to the first Suabian Emperors, and dedicated his work to Pope Urban III. who reigned 1185—1187.

It is only conjectured from some particulars of the language that the oldest Latin form was a translation from the Greek. This supposition, which may very possibly be wrong in itself, has engendered several slight mistakes of even good scholars.

1) That of Warton (1781) has already been pointed out by Douce (1807); <sup>2</sup> it has again been committed, in 1850, by Prof. Ettmüller, <sup>3</sup> who quotes amongst the Anglo-Saxon prose writings:

knows about one hundred MSS. of the Latin Apollonius, the oldest of which is a Florentine Codex of the 1Xth or Xth century; adding that his researches enable him to fix precisely the time of the Latin Romance. We are sure to get it soon edited by this eminent critic in the Transactions of the Royal Academy.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Which form of the Latin novel Vincentius Bellovacensis (about 1264) inserted in or rather epitomized for his Speculum Historiale, one of the first Cyclopædias compiled during the middle ages, I cannot make out, as the large Edition of Vincentius in two Folio-Volumes printed about 1460 (which alone I can make use of), though stating in the Index rather indefinitely Historia Apollonii Tyrii in fine libri quarti, appears to have no such story neither in the fourth nor in any other book of the text. In a Bodleian MS. (Catal. MSS. Angl. n. 2435) we find both Vincentii Speculum Historiale and the Narratio de Apollonio Tyrio, together with other fabulous stories.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Illustr. p. 401.

<sup>3</sup> Anglosaxonum Poetae etc. Praef. p. XXI.

Vita Apollonii Tyrii, a Philostrato composita interprete ignoto.

confounding the anonymous Romance of Apollonius Tyrius, not known but to be written in Latin, with Philostratus' Life of Apollonius Tyanensis, composed in Greek, at the request of the Empress Julia

(217 p. Ch.)

2) My fellow-countryman Jonsius (1659) <sup>1</sup> speaks of the *Stoic* Apollonius of Tyre, who about 75. a. Ch. made up a list of his brother philosophers and of their writings, which is lost for aught we know; and thinks it exists in the Oxford and Paris libraries, misconceiving what Vossius says about the fabulous story of our *King* Apollonius of Tyre. He is confuted by the learned Fabricius (1705) Bibl. Gr. vol. Ill. pag. 539 ed. Harl.

3) As to the supposed Greek original, the translation of the Latin text into modern Greek verse, 2 completed in January 1500 in the island of Crete, has led some writers into error. First Welser himself, the second and long thought first editor of the Latin Romance, and the inventor of the theory of its being originally written in Greek, in 1595; last M. Lapaume, the most recent editor, in 1856. The former says that he finds "Apollonii de Tyro Historia" mentioned in the Catalogue of the Imperial Library at Vienna, but this, if relating to Greek MSS., is most probably a mistake for a MS. of the said modern

<sup>1</sup> De Scriptoribus Historiæ Philosophicæ lib. II. cap. XVIII.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> cf. Douce Illustr. p. 400.

Greek Apollonius, mentioned by Lambecius Bibl. Vindob. vol. V. pag. 548. As to the latter, although Meursius, Barth, Vossius, and whoever following them had spoken of this modern Greek version, of which there exist no less than five editions, and which is mentioned in every bibliographical work and every larger Encyclopædia: M. Lapaume declares it to be of great antiquity, never printed, and finally assures us that it is lost; whereas it is very young, often printed, and not lost.

4) It would be at least as pardonable to believe the questionable Greek original to exist in "Apollonii historiæ mirabiles" or 'Απολλωνίου ίστορίαι θαυμασίαι, as they are commonly registered or inscribed, e. g. in Cod. Palat. 398 at Heidelberg. This, however, is an Anthology of miraculous anecdotes, thought by Meursius to be identical with the "Historia Commentitia" or περὶ πατεψευσμένης ίστορίας, put by Suidas among the works of Apollonius Dyscolos or Alexandrinus Minor, who came to Rome under Mark Antonine. It was edited as such by Meursius in 1620. 4°.

As little therefore as are the claims of our Pericles, the Tyrian hero of the old romance, to be akin to him, who, in days of more glorious antiquity,

ηστοαπτεν, ἐβοόντα, ξυνεκύκα την Ἑλλάδα, quite as illegitimate, we fear, is the title of his Alter Ego Apollonius <sup>1</sup> to being a relation of either the

<sup>4</sup> The reason of this name being converted into that of the Athenian statesman is I think (with Douce) well accounted for by Steevens.

wonderful Magician of Tyana, or the Stoic philosopher, or the learned Grammarian; nay we think, that for every thread of his Greek pallium he is only indebted to the benevolent care of modern antiquaries.

We have, then, only to deal with Latin originals of the romance, the Greek ones being founded on mere error or speculation. Although we must refrain from settling the intricate question about the date and language of the oldest Latin form and its relation to the Riddles of Symposius and the old Anglo-Saxon version: a far more skilful and experienced hand being moreover engaged in the same researches; we will not omit to contribute our share on the occasion, a MS. having by accident fallen into our hands which seems to purport something new.

Marina or rather Tharsia, as she is called in the old legend, proposes some Riddles to her father, bowed down under affliction from his losses. They are in the Latin texts hitherto known both of Welser and the Gesta Romanorum, — Godfrey having no riddles at all — but three in number, namely: The Fish in the Sea, the Ship, and the Bath; corresponding to the 11th, 13th and 87th of Symposii Aenigmata.

In a fragmentary Tegernsee MS., however, certainly not younger than the 10th century 1 and probably written shortly after 900 p. Ch., we find this

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Five small leaves of thin parchment, very well written (the "ductus" agrees most minutely with the fac-simile given in Catal. of the MSS. of the Brit. Mus. Pl. II. of Cod. Arund. 241. fol. 77. b. Vetust.), and almost without any abbreviations; they seem to have

passage enlarged by four other Problems of the kind on the Sponge, the Ball, the Looking-Glass, and the Stairs, which Tharsia proposing to Apollonius, he resolves them, alluding in his second answer to his skill at ball shown in Pentapolis. They answer, — though with very material and partly very plausible variations of the text — to Nr. 62. 59. 68. and 77. of Symposius.

The same four additional Riddles are contained in another MS. Norimb. 2 and even augmented by a fifth on the Reed = Sympos. 2., inserted between the first and the second, and by a sixth on the Four Wheels = Sympos. 76., interposed between the eighth and the ninth: for thus they make up nine on the whole.

Both these MSS. (and there will surely exist more of this species 3) agree, on an average, with

Preface B.

belonged to the celebrated abbey of Tegernsee and to have served for the cover of a MS. of the 15th cent. Now at Munich, where the late and much lamented Mr. Schmeller bought them, about 1828, at Docen's sale.

<sup>4</sup> Hanc ego in Pentapoli habui ducem.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Monac. Cod. Lat. 215. (fol. 194a. — 205a.) a large Volume of miscellaneous contents, part of which are, about 1467, written by the first (or second) owner, Hartmann Schedel M. D. of Nürnberg a learned man and great traveler. Written though very legibly throughout, yet, in this and other portions not penned by Schedel himself, disfigured with the grossest blunders by an ignorant scribe; the date of 1462. is affixed to the Novel, which in the Index is called: Historia Antiochi et Apollinaris (sic).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The Paris MS, made use of by M. Lapaume belongs to the same class. Cf. this Preface p. XXIII. not. 3.

each other, and differ so much from the texts of either Welser or the Gesta, and generally not for the worse (though not devoid of peculiar Græcisms, <sup>1</sup> and having deus throughout, not dii), that we cannot but suppose this text to be one of the oldest, if not the oldest form of the Latin romance, unprinted hitherto, if we except that lately published by M. Lapaume, though it would indeed be very difficult to form a correct judgment of it from his edition. <sup>2</sup>

This is fully borne out by a collation of that single leaf of the Tegernsee MS., which contains a passage not omitted in the Anglo-Saxon version, with the latter; for the other four happen to fall within the large gap of the unique MS. which has preserved that precious relic. This coincidence of the supposed oldest MSS. with the oldest Version will best appear from the following confrontation:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The reading *lacet sub sanio nauis in tenebris* instead of what Wels. Nor. Par. and even Gotfr. Viterb. read *sub sentinâ* (G. R. *inferius*) is, if corrupted from σανίς the deck, very remarkable.

<sup>2</sup> As to the Riddles, M. Lapaume's edition has ten of them:
1. the Fish in the Sea, 2. the Reed, 3. the Ship, 4. the Bath, 5. the Anchor = Sympos. 98., 6. the Sponge, 7. the Ball, 8. the Looking Glass, 9. the Four Wheels, 10. the Stairs. — Though the Tegernsee MS. must have comprised more than five riddles and may have included that on "the Reed" (the leaf which could have had the three first numbers being wanting), it is not likely to have had "the Anchor". For the leaf which we possess has the Bath, the Sponge, the Ball, the Looking-Glass, and the Stairs; and "the Anchor" is likewise not in the Nürnberg MS. Seven riddles also are contained in the first edition: cf. Wien. Jahrb. LVI. 256. Of course, such a passage was very liable to interpolation.

Anglo-Sax. Vers.

Paris.) 1

MSS. Teg. (Nor. Welser & Gest. Rom.) 1

Dha smercode se cyng and heom to beseah and thus cwædh.

Quos ut uidit rex Quos intuens Rex subridens ait:

ait:

ringe and sealde a- nio dicens. pollonio thus cwedhende.

And se cyngc nám Rex accepit codicel- Rex accepit codiceltha gewrita and ge- los. & anulo suo si- los & legit, signainseglode hi mid his gnavit. & dat apollo- vitque & dedit Apol-

lonio dicens:

Dha nám apollonius Apollonius acceptis Apollonius acceptis tha gewrita and eode codicellis petit do- codicellis introivit cuto dhare cynelican mum regiam. Intro- biculum. 2 healle.

iuit cubiculum.

Dhæt mæden and rædde.

git

nám Puella accepit & le- Puella resignavit codicellos, et legit 3

Aefter thisum word- Haec dicens instante Haec dicens rescri-

um heo mid modes amoris audatia sui, psit et signavit codi-

<sup>1</sup> The variations of either the Nor. and Paris MSS. from that of Tegernsee, or of the Gesta from Welser, are, on the whole, of less importance. Some of them are stated in the following notes.

<sup>2</sup> The Gesta give it: Apollonius recepit scripturas et puellae portavit. In the foregoing passage G. R. read likewise scripturam instead of codicellos.

<sup>3</sup> The same have: Puella codices aperuit, et legit - rendering, as before, the meaning of Welser's text in a language somewhat different and not unfrequently somewhat more barbarous.

<sup>4</sup> Here the Nor, and Par. MSS, instead of instante read tanta and tanti, and both omit sui. In which the Teg. MS. appears to be right; but I must not forget to point out another passage, in which

Anglo-Sax. Vers.

Paris.)

MSS. Teg. (Nor.' ] Welser (\$ Gest. Rom.)

ánrædnesse awrát odher gewrit and thæt ge - inseglode sealde apollonio. Apollonius hit tha út bær on dha stræte and sealde tham cynge.

scripsit. & signato[s] codicellos apollonio Pert[u]lit tradidit. apollonius in foro. 1 & tradidit regi-

cellos, tradiditque Apollonio, ut regi deferret.

Dhu goda cyngc and Bone rex & pater 2 Rex et pater optime, min se leofesta fæder.

This result is confirmed by the language of the Tegernsee MS., which is considerably purer than that of Welser's text: e. g. eius instead of the incorrect suam: Vels. Op. p. 688 lin. 27; or Magister, non tibi dolet quod ego nubo? instead of Magister Apolloni, ita non te dolet, quod ego alii nubam? ib. 689, 1; the succinct answer: Si amares, doleres instead of what is much more languid: Magister, magister, si me amares. doleres: ib. 3; sextertios several times instead of

Nor. & Par. coincide most strikingly with the Old A. S. Version and which is missing in the Teg. as well as in Welser and the Gesta:

Nor. Ed. Paris. ac heo ne funde na Et nomen illius quem Sed non elegit (?) ejus thone naman tharon amabat non legit. quem volebat. the heo wolde.

<sup>1</sup> Nor. and Par. read forum.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Here ends the first leaf of the Tegerusee MS.

the barbarous sextertias over and over again repeated in Welser's MS: ib. 690; the Indicative Mood deambulabat instead of the blundering Conjunctive in the passage in Welser's MS.:

Tertia vero die unda maris ejecit loculum ad littus Ephesiorum non longè a praedio cujusdam medici Cerimonis nomine, qui cum discipulis suis eâdem die in littore ambularet.

ib. 691; and vice versa *Uideamus quid desideret do-*lor instead of the blundering Indicative perquiramus,
quid desiderat aut mandat dolor: ib.; sub capite
positam instead of the barbarous subtus caput positam etc. Also the spelling of the Tegernsee MS. is
much more ancient, e. g. petit (petiit), eiciunt, introisti, fabros naualis (navales), omnis (omnes) etc.

Then, with respect to the long series of subsequent versions, we should think to have at least four Latin originals, viz.:

# A. Three in prose:

- 1) That in the said and other MSS.
- 2) Welser's text.
- 3) That in the Gesta Romanorum ch. the 153rd.

#### B. One in verse:

4) Part XI. of Godfrey of Viterbo's Pantheon.

To return to the English translations, that of Lawrence Twine is, although indirectly, apparently more dependant on either Welser or the Gesta than on the above mentioned MSS. One instance may suffice. The third (or fourth) Riddle (The Bath) is

the only one not consisting of a triplet; the fourth line being an awkward and almost unintelligible addition. Twine has it as follows:

There is an house through which the fire doth passe, and doth no harme:
Therein is heat, which none may moove: from thence, it is so warme:
A naked house, and in that house guests naked doe desire
To dwell, from whence if boords you draw, then fall you in the fire.

# which agrees with Welser's text:

Per totas aedes innoxius introit ignis,
Est calor in medio magnus, quem nemo removit:
Non est nuda domus, nudus sed convenit hospes,
Si luctum poneres (Vels. ponas), insons intrares (Vels. intrabis)
in ignes.

and with that of the Gesta, although it be much more corrupt and very bad verse:

Per rotas et aedes innoxius ille pertransit, Est calor in medio magnus, quem nemo removit; Non est nuda domus, nudus sed convenit hospes; Si luctum poneres, innocens intrares in ignes.

but by no means with the MSS. of Symposius, 1 which give it without any fourth line:

Per totas aedes innoxius introit ignis:
Est calor in medio magnus, quem nemo ueretur.
Non est nuda domus, sed nudus conuenit hospes.

nor with our Nürnberg MS. 2 which, though penned

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Wernsdorf, Poet. Lat. Min. VI. p. 553.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> The fragments of the Tegernsee MS. do not comprehend this passage.

by an ignorant scribe, at once decides on the questionable line:

per totas sedes <sup>1</sup> innoxius irruit ignis
...... flammis hinc inde ..... <sup>2</sup>
nec ...... domus nudusque ..... hospes
Apollonius ait: Ego si luctus deponerem, innocens intrarem in ignem
cum intrarem balneum et hinc inde flamme per ...... <sup>3</sup>

This, though very corrupt, shows that, what the other texts made part of Tharsia's riddle, was, in fact, part of Apollonius' answer, which tallies exactly with the genial turn of the other answers. Gesta, therefore, and Welser's MS., having only (very abruptly) after the four lines above mentioned: Apollonius ait: intrarem balneum ubi hinc inde flammae per tabulas surgunt, by so striking an instance of coinciding corruption, evidently show, that they belong to one and the same class of corrupt texts, from which (and not from some genuine Greek original as Belleforest would make us believe) also the French and English translations were derived; and that the better text, which is more likely to be the true original, seems to be the Latin one contained in the Tegernseensis and other MSS. of the same class.

But, to please those of our readers who "know

<sup>1</sup> Two MSS. of Symposius concur in this blunder with Nor.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The omitted words are nonsensical: ..... circumduta fl. h. i. vallata n. nostro vnda d. n. conruit h. A. .... per tulium silent.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Nearly the same reading was published by Mannert in 1823, from two Vienna MSS. of the 14th. cent. in Wien. Jahrb. Anzeige Blatt, p. 62. but without either comparing the text of Symposius or applying to the English translations.

little Latin and less Greek" and are not the worse for that, I hope, let us drop the subject, fully persuaded that a new edition of the Latin Apollonius, which we expect from the hand of an eminent critic, will state all the probabilities at their just value.

Having announced some of the literary curiosities relative to Shakespeare and his contemporaries, which are to be found in Germany, I must not forget the copy of the 1609 edition of Shakespeare's Sonnets, which I discovered some weeks ago in the Bentinck Library at Varel near Oldenburg. As two of the best English scholars are at variance with each other about the rarity of this edition as to its title-page, I insert a fac-simile of it. The copy is complete and in very good condition.

As for Wilkins' novel, I am responsible for the accuracy of the reprint. Only with regard to the type, I must state that the body of the tract is printed in black-letter, and the names of men, and contents of the chapters in Roman type, those of towns and countries and the foreign quotations in Italics. This we have inverted in our reprint. Every thing else has been reprinted as exactly as possible, page for page and line for line; only the numeration of both, included in brackets, being added by the Editor. The original tract consists of forty leaves.

Notwithstanding the small size of this publication, I am bound to acknowledge the material aid of several eminent Public Librarians, who have, through their advice and the literary treasures at their command, most readily assisted me in my Shakespeare-researches in the course of the latter years. Besides those gentlemen already mentioned I name Dr. Pertz, Principal Librarian of the Roy. Libr. of Berlin; Prof. Höckh of Göttingen; and my kind friends Dr. Merzdorf Librarian, and Dr. Leverkus Keeper of the Archives, at Oldenburg; Prof. Halm at Munich, Prof. Preller at Weimar, Mr. C. H. Monicke at Leipzig; and, most of all, Mr. Collier, to whose Introduction we must now refer the reader for more and better information.

Oldenburg, 29. March 1857.

TYCHO MOMMSEN.



# SHAKE-SPEARES

### SONNETS.

Neuer before Imprinted.

By G. Eld for T. T. and are to be solde by John Wright, dwelling at Christ Church gate.

1609,

# SHAKE-SPEAKE

SONNETS

becare before Imprinted.

#### INTRODUCTION.

It is impossible to value too highly the tract of which an exact reprint is contained in the following sheets. The original is most probably the only complete copy in existence: I have a fragment of it, which I obtained about ten years ago; but it has neither beginning nor end: another exemplar, hitherto deemed perfect, containing both the title-page and the termination, is in the hands of a private English gentleman, who bought it at the cost of more than L. 20 at the sale of Heber's Library in 1834. Here the Dedication "to the right worshipful and most worthy Gentleman, Master Henry Fermor" is wanting; and when I wrote upon the subject of its intimate connexion with Shakespeare's "Pericles," about eighteen years ago, I was entirely ignorant of the important fact, that the production was the authorship of George Wilkins, a dramatist of considerable distinction, whose play, called "The Miseries of enforced Marriage" was so popular, that it went through four editions between 1607, when it was first published, and 1637, when the last old impression made its appearance. I did not become acquainted with the circumstance

that Wilkins was the writer of the ensuing novel, until after I had sent the following communication to the "Athenaeum," which I here beg leave to subjoin, as part of my Introduction.

"The readers of the Athenaeum may like to hear something more regarding a tract, with which my name was connected, in a paragraph in the Athenaeum of February 7. It was correctly stated that I formerly printed fifty copies of a small publication devoted principally to an account of that tract, which is certainly, on every ground, the most curious that has fallen under my observation in the course of my life: it is unique in its character, and until recently I never heard of more than one other perfect copy of it, independently of a considerable fragment in my own hands. It now turns out that there is a third perfect copy in a Swiss library, which had once belonged to a foreigner who visited London about the time of Shakespeare's death. I may add, that it is now being reprinted in Germany, and that it well deserves the distinction.

"It is a narrative founded upon Shakespeare's "Pericles," which was first acted in 1607 or 1608. Various novels are known of which Shakespeare availed himself in other plays, such as "The Winter's Tale," "As You Like It," &c.; but the production I am now speaking of differs from all others in this respect—that, instead of having had a drama founded upon it, it was itself founded upon a drama, and that drama "Pericles."

"It is now, I believe, generally admitted that, when a play was unusually popular, it was the habit of certain booksellers, in the time of Shakespeare, to employ shorthand writers to take down, in the theatre, as much of the dialogue as they could, and to publish the transcribed notes as the play itself. Such. we may be sure, was the case with "Hamlet" and "Romeo and Juliet," to which the excellent letter of Prof. Mommsen, in the Athenaeum of February 7, separately applies. Why the same course was not pursued in the case of "Pericles" does not appear. Perhaps in 1607 or 1608 the trick was becoming somewhat stale, and the bookseller thought that he could make a better thing of a publication in a narrative form, but distinctly stated on the title-page to be derived from a play then daily represented with great applause. Hence the tract I am now directing attention to, which is called, and I quote the terms literally, "The painfull Adventures of Pericles Prince of Tyre. Being the true History of the Play of Pericles, at it was lately presented by the worthy and ancient Poet John Gower. At London. Printed by T. P. for Nat. Butter. 1608." It is in quarto, and consists of forty leaves, including the title-page, in the centre of which there is a woodcut of John Gower, with a staff in one hand and a bunch of bays in the other; while before him, upon a table, lies a book, which we may suppose to be a copy of his "Confessio Amantis," containing, as is well known, a version of the story of "Pericles," under the name of Apollonius of Tyre. His dress, as represented in the

woodcut, merits notice, inasmuch as it is, in all probability, such as the actor wore who played the part of Gower, and who spoke the Prologue and interlocutions in Shakespeare's "Pericles." It is merely a sort of gown, very plain, opening in front, and reaching just below the knee. In my fifty copies of the small publication relating to this subject, I gave a fac-simile of this interesting dramatic relic.

"Now, to speak a little more particularly of the contents of this literary rarity. It professes, as we have seen by the title-page, to give the "history of the Play of Pericles" as it had been recently acted on the stage; and, at the end of "the Argument" prefixed, the reader is entreated to receive the novel "in the same manner" as the play had been received when "by the King's Majesties Players it was excellently presented." The King's Majesty's Players of course consisted of the company to which Shakespeare had been always attached, which performed in the summer at the Globe on the Bankside, and in the winter at the Blackfriars.

"It has always been lamented that in so few old dramas lists of characters are supplied; but here they are furnished as the accompaniment to a mere narration; and, since the names almost entirely accord with those found in Shakespeare's "Pericles," though not prefixed to it, it is needless to insert them here. The divisions of the story do not follow the five acts of the play, for the tract is composed of eleven chapters, which include all the incidents, nearly in the course in which they are employed by Shakespeare.

"I am anxious in what follows, and with as much brevity as possible, to establish two points: — I. That the novel before us very much adopts the language of the play; 2, That it not unfrequently supplies portions of the play, as it was acted in 1607 or 1608, which have not come down to us in any of the printed copies of "Pericles." The last is infinitely the more important, because we may thereby recover, pro tanto, a lost portion of the language of Shakespeare. I proceed to prove, in the first place, that the novel and the play are, in some sort, identical.

"In the novel, when Pericles, undeterred by the warning of Antiochus, insists upon attempting the solution of the enigma, it is said, —

"But Pericles, armed with these noble armours, Faithfulness and Courage, and making himself fit for death, if death proved fit for him, replied, that he was come now to meet death willingly." In the play, Pericles tells Antiochus, —

"Like a bold champion I assume the lists, Nor ask advice of any other thought, But faithfulness and courage." — (Act I, sc. 1.)

"The following is the account Pericles gives of himself — in the third person — in the novel:

"A gentleman of Tyre, his name Pericles, his education been in arts and arms, who, looking for adventures in the world, was, by the rough and unconstant seas, most unfortunately bereft both of ships and men, and, after shipwreck, thrown upon that shore."

How does this passage appear in the play? It runs thus in Shakespeare's verse: —

"A gentleman of Tyre (my name Pericles, My education been in arts and arms), famous scene in the brothel, where Marina reforms Lysimachus and thus addresses him: —

"Do you know this house to be a place of such resort, and will you come into it? I hear say, you are of honourable parts, and are the Governor of this place."

This is all she is made to utter in the play at this time, with the exception of the subsequent lines, which come after a short speech of persevering importunity by Lysimachus:

"If you were born to honour, show it now: If put upon you, make the judgment good, That thought you worthy of it."

"Instead of these two passages we read as follows in the prose narrative: —

"If as you say, my lord, you are the governor, let not your authority, which should teach you to rule others, be the means to make you misgovern yourself. If the eminence of your place came unto you by descent, and the royalty of your blood, let not your life prove your birth a bastard: if it were thrown upon you by opinion, make good that opinion was the cause to make you great. What reason is there in your justice, who hath power over all, to undo any? If you take from me mine honour, you are like him that makes a gap into forbidden ground, after whom too many enter, and you are guilty of all their evils. My life is yet unspotted, my chastity unstained in thought: then, if your violence deface this building, the workmanship of heaven, made up for good, and not to be the exercise of sin's intemperance, you do kill your own honour, abuse your own justice, and impoverish me."

"If these thoughts and this language be not the thoughts and the language of Shakespeare, I am much mistaken, and have read him to little purpose. I might add much more, and furnish many other quo-

tations to the same effect, but I hope soon to receive a few copies of the whole of the tract from Germany, in a reprinted shape, and then such as think with me, as regards the preceding extracts, will be able to gratify themselves to the full. I have here necessarily adverted to some points that I have touched elsewhere; but I dare say that few of the readers of the Athenaeum have seen my remarks."

I should have been happy to have said a great deal more upon the subject, had I been aware, at an earlier period, that some prefatory matter was expected from me by my accomplished friend the Editor of the present Reprint, so well known in Germany for his intimate and critical acquaintance with English dramatic literature. In the ensuing tract we have distinct evidence that Wilkins attended the public performance of Shakespeare's "Pericles" for the purpose of taking notes of the drama as it was delivered from the mouths of the Actors; and being himself a poet of reputation and genius, he afterwards put his memoranda into a narrative which was published by one of the most celebrated booksellers of the day. It is this novel, so compounded and composed, that is now, after the lapse of nearly two centuries and a half, most accurately reprinted; and it is my firm conviction that it supplies many passages, written by Shakespeare and recited by the performers, which were garbled, mangled, or omitted in the printed Play of "Pericles," as it has come down to us in the quartos of 1609, 1619 and 1630, and in the folios of XXXVI

1664 and 1685. May not the same course have been pursued with some of the greater works of Shakespeare, with his "Hamlet," "Macbeth," "Lear," "Tempest" or "Othello"?

J. PAYNE COLLIER.

# T H E Painfull Aduentures

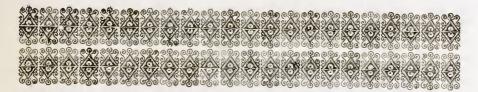
of Pericles Prince of Tyre.

### Being

The true History of the Play of Pericles, as it was lately presented by the worthy and ancient Poet John Gower.



Printed by T.P. for Nat: Butter,



## TO THE RIGHT WOR-

### shipfull and most woorthy Gentleman Maister Henry Fermor, one of

his Maiesties Iustices of Peace for the Countie
of Middlesex, health and eternall
happinesse.

[8]



Ight woorthy Sir, Opinion, that in these daies wil make wise men fooles, and the most fooles (with alittle helpe of their owne arro-[10] gancie) seeme wise, hath made me euer feare to throw my selfe vpon the racke of Censure, the which euerie man in this latter

Age doth, who is so ouer hardie to put his witte in [15] print. I see Sir, that a good coate with rich trappings gets a gay Asse, entraunce in at a great Gate (and within a may stalke freely) when a ragged philosopher with more witte shall be shutte foorth of doores: notwithstanding this I know Sir, that Vertue wants no bases [20] to vpholde her, but her owne kinne. In which certaine assuraunce, and knowing that your woorthie Selfe, are of that neere alliaunce to the noble house of Goodnesse, that you growe out of one stalke. A poore infant of my braine comes naked vnto you, without o-[25]

[1]

ther clothing than my loue, and craues your hospitalitie. If you take this to refuge, her father dooth promise, that with more labored houres he can inheighten your Name and Memorie, and therein shall appeare he will not die ingratefull. Yet thus much hee dares say, in the behalfe of this, somewhat it containeth that may inuite the choicest eie to reade, nothing heere is sure may breede displeasure to anie. So leauing your spare houres to the recreation thereof, and [10] my boldenesse now submitting it selfe to your censure, not willing to make a great waie to a little house, I rest

Most desirous to be held

all yours,

GEORGE WILKINS.



### The Argument of the whole Historie.

A

Ntiochus the Great, who was the first founder of Antioch, the most famous Citty in all Syria, having one onelie daughter, in the [5] prime and glory of her youth, fell in most vnnaturall loue with her; and what by the power of his perswasions, and feare of his

tyranny, he so preuailed with her yeelding heart, that he became maister of his desires; which to continue to himself, his [10] daughter, being for her beauty desired in marriage of many great princes, he made this law, That whose presumed to desire her in marriage, and could not vnfold the meaning of his questions, for that attempt should loose his life. Fearelesse of this Lawe, many Princes aduentured, and in their rashnesse [15] perished: amongst the number PERICLES the Prince of Tyre, and neighbour to this tyrant King Antiochus, was the last who vndertooke to resolue this Riddle, which he accordingly, through his great wisedome, performed: and finding both the subtiltie and sinne of the Tyrant, for his owne safetie [20] fled secretly from Antioch backe to Tyre, and there acquainted Helycunus a grave Counsellour of his with the proceedings, as also with his present feare what might succeed, from whose counsell he tooke aduise, for a space to leave his kingdome, and betake himselfe to trauell; to which yeelding, Pe-[25] ricles puts to sea, ariues at Thursus, which he finds (thorow the dearth of corne) in much distresse: he there relieues Cleon and Dyonysa with their distressed City, with the provision which he brought of purpose; but by his good Counsellour Helycanus hearing newes of Antiochus death, he intends for Tyre, [30] puts againe to Sea, suffers shipwracke, his shippes and men A 2 all

all lost, till (as it were) Fortune tyred with his mis-happes, he is throwne vpon the shoare, releeved by certaine poore Fishermen, and by an Armour of his which they by chaunce dragged vp in their nettes, his mis-fortunes being a little re-

[5] paired, Pericles arrives at the Court of good Symonides King of Pentapolis, where through his noblenesse both in Armes and Arts, he winnes the love of faire Thaysa the kings daughter, and by her fathers consent marries her.

In this absence of his, and, for which absence the Tyrians [10] his subjects muteny, would elect Helycanus (whome Pericles ordained his substitute in his absence) their King, which passion of theirs Helycanus by his graue perswasions subdewed, and wonne them to goe in quest of their lost Prince Pericles: In this search he is found, and with his wife Thaysa, who is

[15] now with childe, and Lycorida her Nurse; having taken leave of his kingly Father, puts againe for Tyre, but with the terrour of a tempest at Sea, his Queene falles in travell, is delivered of a daughter, whome he names Marina, in which childe-birth his Queene dies, she is throwne over boorde, at

[20] departure of whome *Pericles* altereth his course from *Tyre*, being a shorter cut, to his hoste *Cleon* in *Tharsus*; hee there leaves his young daughter to be fostered vp, vowing to himselfe a solitary & pensive life for the losse of his Queene.

Thaysa thus supposed dead, and in the seas buried, is the [25] next morning on the shore taken vp at Ephesus by Cerimon a most skilfull Physition, who by his Arte practised vpon this Queene, so prevailed, that after five houres intraunced, she is by his skill brought to able health againe, and by her owne request, by him placed to live a Votary in Dianaes Temple at

[30] Ephesus. Marina Pericles sea-borne daughter, is by this growen to discreete yeares, she is enuied of Dyonysa Cleons wife, her foster mother, for that Marinaes perfection exceedeth a daughter of hers, Marina by this enuy of hers should have beene murthered, but being rescued by certaine Pyrates, is

[38] as it were reserved to a greater mishap, for by them she is caried to Metelyne, sold to the deuils broker a bawd, to have bin trained

trained vp in that infection, shee is courted of many, and how wonderfully she preserues her chastitie.

Pericles returnes from Tyre toward Tharsus, to visite the hospitable Cleon, Dyonysa, and his young daughter Marina, where by Dyonysaes dissembling teares, and a Toombe that [5] was erected for her, Pericles is brought to beleeue, that his Marina lies there buryed, and that shee died of her naturall death, for whose losse hee teares his haire, throwes garments, forsweares the societie of men, or any other com-In which passion for many moneths continuing, hee at [10] last arrives at Metelyne, when being seene and pittied by Lysimachus the Gouernour, his daughter (though of him vnknowen so) is by the Gouernour sent for, who by her excellent skill in Song, and pleasantnesse in discourse, with relating the story of her owne mishap, shee so winnes againe her [15] fathers lost sences, that hee knowes her for his childe, shee him for her father; in which ouer-ioy, as if his sences were nowe all confounded, Pericles falles asleepe, where in a dreame he is by Diana warned to goe to Ephesus, and there to make his sacrifice. Pericles obayes, and there comes to the [20] knowledge of Thaysa his wife, with their seuerall that they three so strangely divided, are as strangely mette. Gouernour marrieth Marina, Lysimachus the leauing his mourning, causeth the bawde to be burned. his revenge to Cleon and Dyonysa, his rewarding of the Fi-[25] shermen that releeued him, his iustice toward the Pyrats that made sale of his daughter, his returne backe to his kingdome, and of him and his wifes deaths. Onely intreating the Reader to receive this Historie in the same maner as it was vnder the habite of ancient Gower the famous English Poet, by the [30] Kings Maiesties Players excellently presented.



### The names of the Personages mentioned in this Historie.

John Gower the Presenter.

Antiochus that built Antioch

[5] His daughter.

Pericles Prince of Tyre.

Thalyart a villaine.

Helycanus | Twoo graue

Eschines | Counsellors.

[10] Cleon Gouernor of Tharsus.

Dyonysa his wife.

Two or three Fishermen.

Symonides king of Pentapolis

Thaysa his daughter.

Fiue Princes.

Lycorida a Nurse.

Cerimon a Phisition.

Marina Pericles daughter.

A Murtherer.

Pirates.

A Bawde.

A Leno.

A Pander.

Lysimachus Gouernour of Meteline.

Diana Goddesse of chastitie.



#### THE

# PAINFULL ADUENTURES

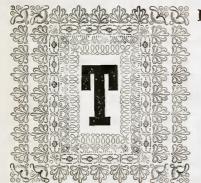
#### of PERICLES Prince

of Tyre.

The first Chapter.

[5]

Great committed incest with his daughter, and beheaded such as sued to her for marriage, if they could not resolve his question, placing their heades upon the top of his Castle gate, whereby to astonish all others that came [10] to attempt the like.



He great and mighty King Antiochus, who was as cruell in tyranny, as hée was powerfull in
possessions, séeking more to en-[15]
rich himselfe by shewes, than to
renown his name by vertue, caused to be built the goodly Cittie of
Antioch in Syria, and called it after his owne name, as the chief-[20]

est seate of all his Dominions, and principall place of his abode. This Antiochus had increase by his Quéene one onely daughter, so excellent in beauty, as if Nature and all Perfection had long studied to séeme onely absolute at her birth. This Ladie growing to like ripenesse of age, as [25] shée had full endowment of outward ornaments, was resorted

[2]

sorted vnto by many youthfull Princes, who desired her in marriage, offering to make her loynture as noble in possessions, as shée by beauty was royall in her selfe. While the King her father euermore requiring deliberation vpon [5] whome rather than other to bestow this his so inestimable a Iewell, he beganne sodainely to haue an vnlawfull concupiscence to growe in himselfe, which hee augmented with an outragious flame of cruelty sparkling in his hart, and accompted her so worthy in the world, that shee was [10] too worthy for any, but himselfe. Thus being wrapped with this vnnaturall loue, he sustained such a conflict in his thoughts, wherein Madnesse puts Modesty to flight, giuing ouer his affections to the vnlawfulnesse of his will, rather then subdued them with the remembraunce [15] of the euill hee had then in practise, so that not long after comming into his daughters Chamber, and commaunding all that were neere at her attendance to depart, as if he had had some carefull and fatherly busines, the necessitie of whose import desired some private conference with [20] her, he beganne to make motion of that vniust loue to her, which euen Lust it selfe, had it not in a father béene so brased with impudencie, would have blusht but even to have thought vpon. Much perswasion, though to little reason, he vsed, as, that he was her father, whome shée was bound [25] to obey, he was a King that had power to commaund, he was in loue, and his loue was resistlesse, and if resistlesse, therefore pittilesse, either to youth, blood, or beauty: In briefe, he was a tyrant and would execute his will. These wordes thus vttered with that vehement passion which [30] such sinnefull Louers fitte themselues vnto in such desires, and such immodest sillables were by him contracted together, that my penne grubbes to recite them, and made the schoole of his daughters thoughts, (wherein were neuer taught such euills) to wonder at the strangenesse, as vn-[35] derstanding them not, and at last, to demaund of her vnkingly father, what hee meant by this, when he forgetthing the feare of heaven, love to his childe, or reputation amongst men; though by her withstoode with prayers and teares, (while the power of weakenesse could withstand) throwing away all regard of his owne honesty, hee vnloosed the knotte of her virginitie, and so left this weeping [5] braunch to wyther by the stocke that brought her foorth; so fast came the wet from the sentinells of her ransackt cittie, that it is improper to say they dropped and rayned downe but rather, that with great flouds they powred out water. It is beyond imagination to thinke whether [10] her eyes bad power to receive her sorrowes brine so fast as her heart did send it to them. In briefe, they were nowe no more to be called eyes, for griefes water had blinded them: and for wordes, she had not one to vtter, for betwixt her hearts intent, and tongues vtterance, there lay [15] such a pile of lamentable cogitations, that she had no leisure to make vp any of them into wordes, till at the last, a Nurse that attended her comming in, and finding her face blubbered with teares, which shée knew were strange guests to the table of her beauty, first standing in amaze [20] thereat, at last, by the care shée had in charge of her, being more inheartned; Deare childe and Madam (quoth shée) why sit you so sorrowfully? which question, getting way betwixt griefe and her vtteraunce, Oh my beloued Nurse, answered the Lady, euen now two noble names [25] were lost within this Chamber, the name of both a Father, and a Child. The meaning of which secret the Nurse vnderstanding not, shée intreated her to be more plaine, that by knowing the cause of her griefe, shée might vse meanes to redresse it, or else, that her selfe in her owne [30] wisedome would alay the violence of that tempest which did wrong to so goodly a building. But shee loath to be the bellowes of her owne shame, and blushing more to rehearse than her Father was to commit, sate sighing, and continued silent, vntill Antiochus, not satisfied with the [35] fruite obtained by his former desire, returned, and like R him

him that by stealth hath filched a taste from foorth a goodly Orchard, is not therewith contented, but eyther waiteth his opportunity to steale, till hee be glutted with his stealth, or so aduenturous, that hee is taken, to his euer-

- [5] lasting shame; so this Antiochus comming backe into the Chamber, and finding his daughter as full of wette, as winter is, commaunded the absence of the Nurse (which shee accordingly obeying) he beganne to perswade her, that actions past are not to be redeemed, that whats in secret
- [10] done, is no sinne, since the concealement excuses it, that euills are no euills, if not thought vpon, and that himselfe her Father had that power to gag all mouthes from speaking, if it were knowen. Besides her state, his greatnes, his kingdome, her beauty, were ornaments enow to draw
- [15] the greatest Princes to ioyne with her in marriage, and hee would further it. So with these and such like perswasions prevayling with his daughter, they long continued in these foule and vniust imbracements, till at last, the custome of sinne made it accompted no sinne. And while
- [20] this wicked Father shewed the countenaunce of a louing sire abroade in the eyes of his subjects, notwithstanding at home he reioyceth to have played the parte of a husband with his owne childe, with false resemblaunce of marriage: and to the intent he might alwayes enioy her, he in-
- [25] uented a strange pollicie, to compell away all suters from desiring her in marriage, by propounding strange questions, the effect and true meaning whereof was thus published in writing, Whoso attempteth and resoluteh me of my Question, shall have my Daughter to wife: But whoso at-

[30] tempteth and faileth, shall loose his head.

Which will of his, when Fame had blo

Which will of his, when Fame had blowne abroade, and that by this his Lawe there was found a possibilitie for the obtayning of this Lady, such was the singular report of her surpassing beautie, that many Princes, and [35] men of great Nobilitie, to that purpose repaired thither, who not beeing able to explane his Riddle propounded, lost

their

their heades, which to the terrifying of others that should attempt the like, were placed for open view on the toppe of his Castle gate.

#### The second Chapter.

How Pericles arriving at Antioch, resolved the Kings Que-[5] stion: And how Thalyart Antiochus Steward was sent to murther him.



Hilest Antiochus continued thus exercising
his tyranies on the liues of seuerall princes, Perieles the Prince of Tyre, wonne [10]
with the wonderfull report of this Ladies
beauty, was (as other Princes before)
drawne to the vndertaking of this despa-

rate aduenture; and approching néere Antiod, where there were no sooner newes that he was comming, but [15] there was as great a preparation for the receiving of him: the Lords and Péeres in their richest ornaments to intertaine him, the people with their greedy and vnsatisfied eyes to gaze vpon him; for in that part of the world there was in those dayes no Prince so noble in Armes, or excel-[20] lent in Artes, and had so generall and deserued a report by fame as pericles Prince of Tyre. Which drew both Péere and People, with a ioyfull and frée desire to allow him their imbracements, and to wish him happy successe, requiring no other but such a happy Soueraigne to hope [25] in: for so cunningly had Antiochus dealt in this incest with his daughter, that it was yet vnsuspected of the néerest that attended him. With which solemnity and suffrages, being brought into the presence of the tyrant, and by him demaunded the cause of his arrivall at Antion; and [30] being by the Prince answered, that it was in loue to his daughter, and in hope to enjoy her by resoluing of his que-B 2 stion.

stion. Antioques then first beganne to perswade him from the enterprise, and to discourage him from his procéedings, by shewing him the frightfull heads of the former Princes, placed vpon his Castle wall, and like to whome [5] he must expect himselfe to be, if like them (as it was most like) hee failed in his attempt. But Pericles armed with armours, Faithfulnesse and Courage, these noble making himselfe fitte for Death, if Death prooued fitte for him, replyed, That he was come now to meete Death wil-[10] lingly, if so were his misfortune, or to be made euer fortunate, by enioring so glorious a beauty as was inthrond in his princely daughter, and was there now placed before him: which the tyrant receiving with an angry brow, threw downe the Riddle, bidding him, since perswasi-

[15] ons could not alter him, to reade and die, being in himselfe confident the mysterie thereof was not to be vnfolded: which the Prince taking vp, read aloude, the purpose of

which was in these wordes:

I am no viper, yet I feede On mothers flesh, that did me breede; I fought a husband, in which labour I sound that kindnesse from a father: Hee's Sather, Sonne, and Husband milde, I Mother, Wife, and yet his Childe: How this may be, and yet in two, As you will line, resolue it pou.

[25]

[20]

Which secret, whilest Prince Pericles was reading, Antiodius daughter, whether it were, that shee now lothed that vnnecessary custome in which shee had so long [30] continued, or that her owne affection taught her to be in loue with his perfections, our storie leaues vnmentioned: but this for certaine, all the time that the Prince was studying with what trueth to vnfolde this darke Enigma, Desire flew in a robe of glowing blushes into her chéekes, and

and loue inforced her to deliuer thus much from hir owne tongue, that he was sole soueraigne of all her wishes, and he the gentleman (of all her eies had euer vet behelde) to whome shee wished a thriuing happinesse. By which time the Prince having fully considered upon what he had [5] read, and found the meaning, both of the secret, and their abhominable sinnes, Antiodus rising vp, demanded the solution of his Question, or to attend the sentence of his death. But the gentle Prince wisely foreknowing, that it is as dangerous to play with tyrants enills, as the [10] Flie to sport with the Candles flame, rather seemed to dissemble what he knew, than to discouer his insight to Antiochus knowledge, yet so circumspectly, that Antiothus suspected, or at least, his owne knowen guilt made him so suspect, that hee had found the meaning of his foule [15] desire, and their more foule actions; and séeming (as it were) then to pitty him whom now in soule he hated, and that he rather required his future happinesse, than any blemish to his present fortunes, he tolde him, that for the honour of his name, the noblenesse of his woorth, nay his [20] owne déere and present loue to him (were it not against the dignity and state of his owne love) in his tender and princely disposition, he could from the whole world select him as a choice husband for his daughter, since hée found him so farre wide from reuealing of the secret; yet thus [25] farre hée should perceiue his loue should extend towardes him, which before time had not beene seene to stretch it selfe to any of those decaied princes, of whose falls, his eies were carefull witnesses, that for forty dayes he gaue him onely longer respite, if by which time (and with all the [30] indeuours, counsell and aduise hée could vse) he can finde out what was yet concealed from him, it should be euident how gladly he would reioyce to ioy in such a sonne, rather than haue cause of sorrow by his vntimely ruine: And in the meane time, in his owne Court, by the roy-[35] altie of his entertainment hée should perceiue his welcom. With B 3

With which, and other such like gratulations their presences being divided, Antiochus betooke himselfe to his Chamber, and princely Pericles to diligent consultations of his present estate, where when hee had a while conside-

- [5] red with himselfe, that what he had found, was true, and this substantially was the true meaning of his Riddle, hée was become both father, sonne, and husband by his vncomely and abhorred actions with his owne child, and shee a deuourer of her mothers flesh, by the vnlawful couplings
- [10] with her owne father, and the defiling of her mothers bed, and that this curtesie of Antiochus toward him, was but his hypocrisie, to have his sinne concealed, till he found fit occasion to take fit reuenge (by the instrumets of tyrants,) poyson, treason, or by any meanes, he resolued himselfe
- [15] with all expedition, (the next darknesse being his best conductor,) to flie backe to Tyre, which he effecting, and Antiodus being now private in his lodging, and ruminating with himselfe, that pericles had found out the secret of his euill, which hee in more secret had committed; and know-
- [20] ing, that he had now power to rip him open to the world, & make his name so odious, that as now heaven did, so at the knowledge thereof all good men would contemne him. And in this study, not knowing how otherwise to helpe himselfe from this reproofe, he hastily calleth for one
- [25] Thatpart, who was Steward of his housholde, and in many things before had received the imbracement of his minde; this Thalyart, (as Pericles fore-thought,) hée presently bribde with gold, and furthered with poyson, to be this harmles gentlemans executioner. To which purpose,
- [30] as hee was about to receive his othe, there came hastily a Messenger that brought him newes, the Tyrian shippes were that night departed his harbor, and that by intelligence hée had learned the Prince also was fled for Tyre: at whose escape Antiochus storming, but not desisting from
- 35] his former practise, hée commaunded his murthering minister Thalpart, to dispatch his best performance after him, some-

sometime perswading him, at others threatning him, in Tyre to see him, in Tyre to kil him, or back to Antioch neuer to returne, which villainous mind of his as ready to yeeld, as the tyrant was to commaund. Thatiart in all secresie is shipt from Antioch, while Pericles in this interim is arri-[5] ued at Tyre, where, knowing what was past, and fearing what might succeed, not to himself, but for the care he hadof his subjects, remembring his power, too weake if occasion were offred, to contend with the greatnes of Antiodjus: he was so troubled in mind, that no aduise of counsell could [10] perswade him, no delights of the eye content him, neither any pleasure whatsoeuer comfort him, but still taking to heart, that should Antiochus make warre vpon him, as fearing lest he should speake his shame, which he intended not to reueale, his misfortune should be the ruine of his [15] harmelesse people.

In this sorrowe consisting, one Helpcanus a grave and wise Counsellor of his (as a good Prince is euer knowne by his prudent Counsell) as much greeued in mind for his Princes distemperature, as his Prince was troubled [20] with the feare of his subjects mishap, came hastily into the chamber to him, and finding him so distasting mirth, that he abandoned all familiar society, he boldely beganne to reprodue him, and not sparingly tolde him, he did not well so to abuse himselfe, to waste his body there with pyning [25] sorrow, vpon whose safety depended the liues and prosperity of a whole kingdome, that it was ill in him to doe it, and no lesse in his counsell to suffer him, without contradicting it. At which, although the Prince, bent his brow stearnely against him, he left not to go forward, but plain-[30] ly tolde him, it was as fit for him being a Prince to heare of his owne errour, as it was lawfull for his authority to commaund, that while he lived so shut vp, so vnseene, so carelesse of his government, order might be disorder for all him, and what detriment soeuer his subjects should re-[35] ceiue by this his neglect, it were iniustice to be required at his

his hands, which chiding of this good olde Lord, the gentle Prince curteously receiving, tooke him into his armes, thankt him that he was no flatterer, and commaunding him to seat himselfe by him, he from poynt to poynt related

- [5] to him all the occurrents past, and that his present sorrow was for the feare he had of Antiodyus tyranny, his present studies were for the good of his subjects, his present care was for the continuing safety of his kingdome, of which himselfe was a member, which for slacknesse chide him:
- [10] which vprightnes of this Prince calling teares into the olde mans eies, and compelling his knées to the earth, he humbly asked his pardon, confirming that what he had spoke, sprung from the power of his dutie, and grew not from the nature of disobedience. When Pericles no longer
- [15] suffring such honored aged knées to stoope to his youth, lifting him vp, desired of him that his counsell now would teach him how to avoide that danger, which his feare gave him cause to mistrust: which in this manner was by the good Helicanus advised, and by princely Pericles yéelded
- [20] vnto. That he should forthwith betake himselfe to trauel, kéeping his intent whither, as private from his subjects, as his iourney was suddaine, that vpon his trust he should leave the government, grounding which counsel vpon this principle, Absence abates that edge that Presence whets.
- [25] In breefe, Pericles knew Helicanus trusty, and consented: so with store of corne and all necessaries fit for a kingly voyage, he in secret hath shipt himselfe from Tyre Helycanus is protector of the kingdome in his absence: and our Story now hath brought vs to the landing of Thaliart, with a bo-
- [30] dy fraught as full of treason against Pericles, as his maister Antiochus was of tyranny, who no sooner a shore, but he had his eares fild with the generall lamentation of the Tyrian people, the aged sighed, the youth wept, all mourned, helping one another how to make up sorrow to the
- [35] highest heape, as if with the absence of their Prince they had lost their Prince, and with his losse they had present féeling

féeling of a succéeding ouerthrow, which the vilaine vnderstanding, and finding himselfe, both bereft of his purpose, and his maister of his intent, he, as traitors do, stole backe to Antioch resoluing Antiochus of what he knew: by which time, the clamors of the multitude being for a time pacified [5] by the wisedome of Helicanus, and the peace of the common wealth by his prudence defended, our princely Pericles with spread sailes, faire winds, and full successe, is now arrived at Tharfus.

#### The third Chapter.

[10]

How Pericles arriving at Tharsus released the Cittie, almost famished for want of foode, and how Helycanus sent him word of what had happened at Tyre, with his departure from Tharsus.



Rince Pericles by the aduise of his good [15]
Counsellor Helicanus, having left Tyre,
and intended his whole course for Tharfus, of which City lord Clean was governor, who at this instance with Dyonyfa
his wife, were relating the present mise-[20]

ries wherein themselves and their Citty Tharfus consisted:
the ground of which forced lamentation was, to sée the
power of change, that this their City, who not two summers younger, did so excell in pompe, and bore a state,
whom all hir neighbors enuied for her greatnes, to whom [25]
strangers resorted, as to the schoole of variety, where they
might best enrich their understandings with experience,
whose houses were like so many Courts for Kings, rather
than sléeping places for subjects, whose people were curious in their diet, rich in attire, enuious in lookes, where [30]
was plenty in aboundance, pride in fulnesse, nothing in
scarcenesse, but Charitie and Loue, the dignitie of whose
pallats

pallats the whole riches of Nature could hardly satisfie, the ornaments of whose attire Art it selfe with all invention could not content, are now so altered, that in steade of dowlny beds, they make their pillowes on boords, in stead

- [5] of full furnished tables, hunger calles now out for so much bread, as may but satisfie life: sacke-cloth is now their wearing instead of silke, teares instead of inticing glaunces, are now the acquaintance of their eyes, in briefe, riot hath heere lost all her dominion, and now is no excesse, but
- [10] whats in sorrow, héere standes one wéeping, and there lies another dying, so sharpe are hungers teeth, and so rauenous the denouring mouth of famine, that all pittie is exiled betwéene the husband and the wife, nay all tendernesse betwéene the mother and the children, faintnesse
- [15] hath now got that emperie ouer strength, there is none so whole to reléeue the sicke, neither have the living sufficiencie to give buriall to the dead. Thus while this Clean Lord Governour of Tharfus, and Dyonyfa his Lady, with interchanging wordes were describing the sorrows which
- [20] their almost vnpeopled Citty felt, who from the height of multiplication were substracted, almost to nothing: (for, what is life,) if it want sustenaunce? a fainting messenger came slowely into them, his fearefull lookes described that he brought sorrowe, and in slowe wordes hee deliuc-
- [25] red this, that vpon their coastes there was discouered a fléete of shippes making thither ward, which Cleon supposing to be an army, which some neighbour nation (taking advantage of their present mishap) had sent for their viter overthrowe, hee commanded the bringer, upon their
- [30] landing, to this purpose to salute their Generall, That That That That was subdewed before their comming, and that it was small conquest to subdew where there was no abilitie to resist, that they desired but this, that their citty might still stand, and that for the riches which their prosperitie
- [35] had purchased, they fréely resigned to them, they though their enemies, (for humanities sake) in the place of bréeding

ding, would affoord them buriall. Pericles by this is landed, and no sooner entred into their vnshut gates, but his princely eies were partaking witnesses of their widowed desolation. The messenger by this also hath deliuered the pleasure of the Gouernour, which the Prince weeping to [5] attend, who rather came to reléeue than to ransacke, he demaunded of the fellow, where the Gouernour was, and foorthwith to be conducted to him, which being effected, in the market place they mette, where Pericles without further hinderance deliuered to him, that his thoughts were [10] deceued, to suppose them for enimies, who were now come to them for comfortable friends, and those his shippes which their fears might cause them to think were fraughted with their destruction, were intreasured with corne for their reliefe: at which the féeble soules not having [15] strength enough to give a showte for ioy, gazing on him, and heauen, fell on their knées, and wept. But Dericles going to the place of Judgement, causing all the liuing to be assembled thither, thus fréely deliuered to them: You Cittizens of Tharfus, whom penury of victual pin-[20] cheth at this present, Know you, that I pericles Prince of Tyre am come purposely to reléeue you, in respect of which benefit, I doubt not but you will be thus thankefull as to conceale my arriving héere, and for a while to give me safe harborage, and hospitalitie for my shippes and [25] men, since by the tyranny of Antiochus, though not driuen, yet for a while I am desirous to leaue mine owne Countrey, and continue my residence héere with you, in recompence of which loue, I have brought with me a hundred thousand bushells of wheate, which equally for your [30] reléefe shall be distributed amongst you, each man paying for euery bushell eight péeces of brasse, the price bestowed thereon in my owne Country. At which, as if the verie name of bread only had power to renew strength in them, they gave a great showt, offering their Citty to him as [35] his owne, and their repaired strength in his defence: with which C 2

which corne their necessities being supplied, and every man willingly paying his eight péeces of brasse, as hée had appoynted, Pericles demanded for the Governour and the chiefe men of the government, disdainining to bée a

[5] Merchant to sell corne, but out of his princely magnificence, bestowed the whole revenew thereof to the beautifying of their Citty. Which when the Cittizens understoode, to gratifie these large benefites, and to acknowledge him their patron and reléever sent them by the gods,

[10] they erected in the Market place a monument in the memoriall of him, and made his statue of brasse, standing in a Charriot, holding corne in his right hand, and spurning it with his left foote, and on the bases of the pillar whereon it stoode, was ingrauen in great Letters this inscripti-

[15] on: Pericles Prince of Tyre gaue a gift unto the City of Tharfus, whereby he delinered it from cruell death. So a while we desire the Reader to leave Pericles heartning up the decayed Cittizens of Tharfus, and turne their eyes to good Kelucanus at Tyre.

[20] Good Helycanus as provident at home, as his Prince was prosperous abroade, let no occasion slip wherein hee might send word to Tharfus of what occurrents socuer had happened in his absence, the chiefe of which was, that Thalyart by Antiochus was sent, with purpose to mur-

[25] ther him, and that Antiochus, though fayling in his practise by his absence, seemed not yet to desist from like intents, but that he againe, suborned such like Instruments to the like treason, aduising him withall for his more certaine safetie, for a while to leave Tharfus, as a refuge too

[30] néere the reach of the tyrant. To which Pericles consenting, hée takes his leave of his hoste Clean and Dyonysa, and the Cittizens as sory to leave him, as sorrow can bée for the lacke of comfort.

# The fourth Chapter.

How Pericles puts foorth to Sea, suffers shipwrecke, is relieued by certaine poore Fishermen, at last arrives at Simonides Court, king of Pentapolis, where in seates of Armes hee exceedeth all the Princes that came to honor the birth [5] day of his saire daughter Thaysa, and with purpose also to sue to hir for marriage.



Rince Pericles having thus releeved Tharfus, and bin warnd (for the avoydance of a greater danger) by his good Counsellour [10] Helycanus to forsake the Citie, though not without much sorrow of the Citizens for his de parture, he is once againe at sea, sée-

king anew ref uge, and accounting any countrey his best Inne, where he found the best safety. No sooner were his [15] woodden castles floating on the vnconstant déepes: but as if Ateptune himselfe, chiefe soueraigne of that watery empire, would have come in person to have given calme gratulations, and friendly welcomes to this curteous prince, the whole nation of the flouds were at quiet, there were [20] no windes blustering, no surges rising, no raines showring, no tempest storming, but all calmenesse was vppon the face of this kingdome, only a troupe of chéerfull Dolphins, as Ambassadours, sent from their kingly Maister, came dauncing on the waters, for the entertaining of him. [25] At which, his joyfull Marriners being scarce from sight of land, with pleasant notes spread forth their comely sailes, and with their brasen kéeles, cut an easie passage on the gréene medowes of the flouds. At last, fortune hauing brought him héere, where she might make him the fittest [30] Tennis-ball for her sport: euen as sodainely as thought this was the alteration, the Heauens beganne to thunder, C 3

and the skies shone with flashes of fire: day now had no other shew but only name, for darkenes was on the whole face of the waters, hills of seas were about him, one sometimes tossing him even to the face of heaven, while another

- [5] sought to sincke him to the roofe of hell, some cryed, others laboured, hée onely prayed: at last, two rauenous billowes méeting, the one, with intent so stoppe vp all clamour, and the other, to wash away all labour, his vessells no longer able to wrestle with the tempest, were all
- [10] split. In briefe, he was shipwrackt, his good friends and subjectes all were lost, nothing left to helpe him but distresse, and nothing to complaine vnto but his misery. O calamity! there might you have heard the windes whistling, theraine dashing, the sea roaring, the cables crac-
- [15] king, the tacklings breaking, the ship tearing, the men miserably crying out to saue their liues: there might you have seene the sea searching the ship, the boordes fleeting, the goodes swimming, the treasure sincking, and the poore soules shifting to saue themselves, but all in vaine, for
- [20] partly by the violence of the tempest, and partely thorow that dismall darkenesse, which vnfortunately was come vpon them, they were all drowned, gentle Pericles only excepted, till (as it were Fortune being tyred with this mishap) by the helpe of a plancke, which in this distresse
- [25] hee got holde on, hee was, with much labour, and more feare, driven on the shore of pentapolis, where a while complaining him of his mishaps, and accusing the Gods of this iniury doone to his innocencie, not knowing on what shoare, whether friend or foe he had, being certayne fi-
- [30] flycemen, who had also suffered in the former tempest, and had beene witnesses of his vntimely shipwracke: (the day being cleered againe) were come out from their homely cottages to dry and repaire their nettes, who being busied about their work, and no whit regarding his lamenta-
- [35] tion, passed away their labour with discourse to this purpose, in comparing the Sea to Brokers and Usurers, who

séeme faire, and looke louely till they haue got men into their clutches, when one tumbles them, and an other tosses them, but seldome leaving vntill they have suncke them. Againe comparing our rich men to Whales, that make a great shew in the worlde, rowling and tumbling [5] vp and downe, but are good for little, but to sincke others: that the fishes live in the sea, as the powerfull on shoare, the great ones eate vp the little ones: with which morall observations driving out their labor, and prince pericles, wondring that from the finny subjects of the sea these poore [10] countrey people learned the infirmities of men, more than mans obduracy and dulnes could learne one of another: at length ouercharged with cold which the extreamity of water had pressed him with, and no longer being able to endure, he was compelled to demaund their simple helpe, of-[15] fering to their eares the mishap of his shipwracke, which hée was no sooner about to relate, but they remembred their eies, not without much sorrow, to have bin the witnesses thereof: and beholding the comely feature of this Gentleman, the chiefe of these Fishermen was mooued[20] with compassion toward him, and lifting him vp from the ground, himselfe with the helpe of his men, led him to his house, where with such fare as they presently had, or they could readily prouide, they with a hearty welcome feasted him, and the more to expresse their tendernesse to his mis-[25] fortune, the master dishabited himselfe of his outward apparell to warme and cherish him, which curteous pericles as curteously receiving, vowing, if ever his fortunes came to their ancient height, their curtesies should not die vurecompensed, and being somewhat repayred in [30] heart by their reléese, he demaunded of the country on the which he was driven, of the name of the King, and of the manner of the gouernement. When the maister Fisherman commaunding his seruants to goe dragge vp some other nettes, which yet were abroade, he seated himselfe [35] by him, and of the question he demaunded to this purpose, resolued

resolued him; Our countrey heere on the which you are driven sir, is called Pentapolis, and our good king thereof is called Symonides: the Good King call you him, quoth Pericles? Yea, and rightly so called sir, quoth the poore

- [5] Fisherman, who so gouernes his kingdome with justice and vprightnesse, that he is no readier to commaund, than we his subjects are willing to obey. He is a happy King, quoth pericles, since he gaines the name of Good by his gouernement, and then demanded how farre his Court
- [10] was distant from that place: wherein he was resolued, some halfe a dayes iourney, and from point to point also informed, that the King had a princely daughter named Thayfa, in whome was Beauty so iouned with Vertue, that it was as yet unresolued which of them deserved the
- [15] greater comparison: and in memory of whose birth day, her father yeerely celebrated feasts and triumphes, in the honour of which, many Princes and Knights from farre and remote Countries came, partly to approoue their chiualry, but especially (being her fathers only child,) in
- [20] hope to gaine her loue: which name of Chiualry to approoue, that all the violence of the water had not power to quench the noblenesse of his minde. Pericles sighing to himselfe he broke out thus: Were but my fortunes aunswerable to my desires some should féele that I would be
- [25] one there. When as if all the gods had given a plaudite to his wordes, the Fishermen, who before were sent out by their Maister to dragge out the other nettes, having found somwhat in the botome too ponderous for their strength to pull vp, they beganne to lewre and hallow to
- [30] their Maister for more helpe, crying that there was a fish hung in their net, like a poore mans case in the Lawe, it would hardly come out, but Industry being a preuayling workeman, before helpe came, vp came the Fish expected, but prooued indéede to be a rusty armour. At the name
- [35] of which word Armour, Pericles being rowzed, he desired of the poore Fishermen, that he who better than they, was acquainted

acquainted with such furniture, might have the view of it. In briefe, what hée could aske of them, was granted: the Armour is by Pericles viewed, and knowne to be a defence which his father at his last will gaue him in charge to kéepe, that it might prooue to be a defender of the sonne, [5] which he had knowne to be a preseruer of the father: so accompting all his other losses nothing, since he had that agayne, whereby his father could not challenge him of disobedience: and thanking Fortune, that after all her crosses, shée had yet giuen him somewhat to repayre his for-[10] tunes, begging this Armour of the Fishermen, and telling them, that with it hee would shew the vertue hee had learned in Armes, and trie his chiualry for their Princesse Thanfa, which they applauding, and one furnishing him with an old gowne to make Caparisons for his horse, [15] which horse hée prouided with a Iewel, whom all the raptures of the sea could not bereaue from his arme, and other furnishing him with the long sideskirtes of their cassockes, to make him bases, his Armour rusted: and thus disgracefully habilited. Prince Pericles with their con-[20] duct is gone to the Court of Symonides, where the Fisher men had fore-tolde him was all the preparation, that eyther Art or Industrie might attaine vnto, to solemnize the birth day of faire Chayfa the good King Symonides daughter. This is the day, this Symonides Court, where the [25] King himselfe, with the Princesse his daughter, haue placed themselves in a Gallery, to beholde the triumphes of seuerall Princes, who in honour of the Princes birth day, but more in hope to haue her loue, came purposely thither, to approoue their chiualrie. They thus seated, [30] and Prince Pericles, as well as his owne prouiding, and the Fishermens care could furnish him, likewise came to the court. In this maner also 5. seuerall princes (their horses richly caparasoned, but themselues more richly armed, their Pages before them bearing their Deuices on their [35] shields) entred then the Tilting place. The first a prince D

of Marcdon, and the Deuice hée bore vpon his shield, was a blacke Ethiope reaching at the Sunne, the word, £uxtua wita mihi: which being by the knights Page deliuered to the Lady, and from her presented to the King her father,

[5] hee made playne to her the meaning of each imprese: and for this first, it was, that the Macedonian Prince loued her so well hee helde his life of her. The second, a Prince of Corinth, and the Deuice hee bare vpon his shield was a wreathe of Chiualry, the word, At c pompac prouexet apex,

[10] the desire of renowne drew him to this enterprise. The third of Antioch, and his Device was an armed Knight, being conquered by a Lady, the word, Pur per volcera quiper sforfa: more by lenitie than by force. The fourth of Sparta, and the Device he bare was a mans arme envi-

[15] roned with a cloude, holding out golde thats by the touchstone tride, the word, Sic spectanda fides, so faith is to be
looked into. The fift of Athens, and his Device was a
flaming Torch turned downeward, the word, Oni me alit
me extinguit, that which gives me life gives me death. The

[20] sixt and last was pericles, Prince of Tyre, who having neither Page to deliver his shield, nor shield to deliver, making his Device according to his fortunes, which was a withered Braunch being onely greene at the top, which prooued the abating of his body, decayed not the noblenesse

[25] of his minde, his word, In har for vino, In that hope I liue. Himselfe with a most gracefull curtesie presented it vnto her, which shee as curteously received, whilest the Péeres attending on the King forbare not to scoffe, both at his presence, and the present hee brought, being himselfe

[30] in a rusty Armour, the Caparison of his horse of plaine country russet, and his owne Bases but the skirtes of a poore Fishermans coate, which the King mildely reproduing them for, hee tolde them, that as Vertue was not to be approoued by wordes, but by actions, so the out-

[35] ward habite was the least table of the inward minde, and counselling them not to condemne ere they had cause to ac-

cuse:

cuse: They went forward to the triumph, in which noble exercise they came almost all, as short of pericles perfections, as a body dying, of a life flourishing. To be short, both of Court and Commons, the praises of none were spoken of, but of the meane Knights (for by any o- [5] ther name he was yet vnknowne to any.) But the Triumphes being ended, Pericles as chiefe, (for in this dayes honour hée was Champion) with all the other Princes, were by the Kings Marshall conducted into the Presence. where Symonides and his daughter Thanka, with a most [10] stately banquet stayed to give them a thankefull intertainment. At whose entraunce, the Lady first saluting Pericles, gaue him a wreathe of Chiualry, welcommed him as her knight and guest, and crowned him King of that dayes noble enterprise. In the end, all being seated by [15] the Marshall at a table, placed directly ouer-against where the king and his daughter sate as it were by some divine operation, both King and daughter, at one instant were so strucke in lone with the noblenesse of his woorth, that they could not spare so much time to satisfie themselues [20] with the delicacie of their viands, for talking of his prayses: while Pericles on the other side obseruing the dignity wherein the King sate, that so many Princes came to honour him, so many Péeres stoode ready to attend him, hée was strucke with present sorrow, by remembring the losse [25] of his owne. Which the good Symonides taking note of, and accusing himselfe before there was cause, that pericles spirites were dumpt into their melancholy, through some dislike of the slackenesse hée found in his entertainement, or neglect of his woorth, calling for a boule of wine, [30] hée dranke to him, and so much further honoured him, that he made his daughter rise from her seate to beare it to him, and withall, willing her to demaund of him his name, Countrey, and fortunes, a message (gentle Lady) shée was as ready to obey vnto, as her Father was to com-[35] maund, reioycing that shee had any occasion offered her whereby D 2

whereby shee might speake vnto him. Pericles by this time hath pledged the King, and by his daughter (according to his request) thus returneth what hee is, that hee was a Gentleman of Tyre, his name Pericles, his education [5] beene in Artes and Armes, who looking for adventures in the world, was by the rough and vnconstant Seas, most vnfortunately bereft both of shippes and men, and after shipwrecke, throwen vpon that shoare. Which mis-haps of his the king vnderstanding of, hée was strucke with [10] present pitty to him, and rising from his state, he came foorthwith and imbraced him, bade him be cheered, and tolde him, that whatsoeuer misfortune had impayred him of, Fortune, by his helpe, could repayer to him, for both himselfe and Countrey should be his friendes, and pre-[15] sently calling for a goodly milke white Stéede, and a payre of golden spurres, them first hee bestowed vppon him, telling him, they were the prises due to his merite, and ordained for that dayes enterprise: which kingly curtesie Pericles as thankefully accepting. Much time bée-[20] ing spent in dauncing and other reuells, the night beeing growne olde, the King commaunded the Knights shoulde be conducted to their lodgings, giving order, that pericles Chamber should be next his owne, where wee will leane them to take quiet rest, and returne backe to Tyrc.

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## The fift Chapter.

How Helicanus heard newes of Antiochus and his daughters deaths, and of his sending of other Lords in search of their Prince Pericles.

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Ittiochus, who as before is discoursed, hauing committed with his owne daughter so foule a sinne, shamed not in the same foulenesse to remaine in it with her, neither had shee that touch of grace, by repentaunce to

con-

constraine him to abstinence, or by perswasion to deny his continuance: long, like those miserable serpents did their greatnesse flourish, who vse fairest shewes for fowlest euills, till one day himselfe seated with her in a Charriot, made of the purest golde, attended by his péeres, and ga-[5] sed on by his people, both apparrelled all in Iewells, to out face suspition, and beget wonder (as if that glorious outsides were a wall could kéepe heauens eye from knowing our intents) in great magnificence rode they through Antion: But sée the Iustice of the Highest, though sinne [10] flatter, and man perseuere, yet surely Heauen at length dooth punish. For as thus they rode, gazing to be gazed vpon, and prowd to be accompted so, Vengeance with a deadly arrow drawne from foorth the quiuer of his wrath, prepared by lightning, and shot on by thunder, hitte, and [15] strucke dead these prowd incestuous creatures where they sate, leauing their faces blasted, and their bodies such a contemptfull object on the earth, that all those eyes, but now with renerence looked vpon them, all hands that serued them, and all knées adored them, scorned now to [20] touch them, loathd now to looke vpon them, and disdained now to give them buriall. Nay, such is heavens hate to these and such like sinnes, and such his indignation to his present euill, that twixt his stroke and death, hée lent not so much mercy to their lives, wherein they had time to [25] crie out; Iustice, be mercifull, for we repent vs. They thus dead, thus contemned, and insteede of kingly monument for their bodies left, to be intoombed in the bowelles of rauenous fowles, if fowles would eate on them. strangenesse of their deaths were soone rumored ouer that [30] part of the world, and as soone brought to the eares of Aclycanus, who was a carefull watchman to have knowledge of whatsoener hapned in Antioch, and by his knowledge to preuent what daunger might succeede, eyther to his Prince, or to his subjectes in his absence, of which [35] tragedy he having notice, presently he imparted the news D 3 thereof

thereof to his grave and familiar friend Lord Eschines, and now told him what till now hee had concealed, namely of their incest together, and that onely for the displeasure which princely Pericles seared Antiochus bore towardes [5] him, and might extend to his people, by his knowledge thereof, hee thus long by his counsell had discontinued

from his kingdome.

Now it hapned that these tydings arrived to his eares, iust at the instant, when his graue counsell could no lon-[10] ger alay the head-strong multitude from their vnciuil and giddy muteny: and the reason of them (who most commonly are vnreasonable in their actions) to drawe themselues to this faction, was, that they supposed their prince was dead, and that being dead, the kingdome was left [15] without a successefull inheritor, that they had bin onelie by Acticanus with vaine hope of Pericles returne, deluded, and that even now the power being, by his death, in their hands, they would create to themselues a new soueraigne. and Actronus should be the man. Many reasons hee vsed [20] to perswade them, many Arguments to withstand them: nothing but this onely prevailed with them, that since he only knew their Prince was gone to trauell, and that, that trauell was vndertaken for their good, they would abstaine but for thrée months longer from bestowing that [25] dignity which they calld their love, though it was his dislike vpon him, and if by that time (which they with him should still hope for) the gods were not pleased for their perpetuall good to restore vnto them their absent Prince hée then with all willingnesse would accept of their suffra-[30] ges. This then (though with much trouble) was at last by the whole multitude accepted, and for that time they were all pacified, when Acticanus assembling all the péeres vnto him, by the aduise of all, chose some from the rest,

and after bis best instructions, or rather by perswasions [35] and grave counsell given, hee sent them to inquire of their Prince, who lately left at Acutapolis was highly honoured by good Symonides.

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## The sixt Chapter.

How Prince Pericles is married to Thaysa king Symonides daughter, and how after he hath heard newes of Antiochus death, hee with his wife departeth toward his owne Conntry of Tyre.

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Rince Pericles having had (as before is mentioned) his lodging directed next adioyning to the kings bed-chamber, whereas all the other Princes vppon their comming to their lodgings betooke themselves [10] to their pillowes, and to the nourishment

of a quiet sléepe, he of the Gentlemen that attended him, (for it is to be noted, that vpon the grace that the king had bestowed on him, there was of his Officers toward him no attendance wanting) hée desired that hée might be lest [15] private, onely that for his instant solace they would pleasure him with some delightfull Instrument, with which, and his former practise hée intended to passe away the tediousnesse of the night insteade of more fitting slumbers. His wil was presently obeyed in all things since their ma-[20] ster had commaunded he should be disobeyed in nothing: the Instrument is brought him, and as hée had formerly wished, the Chamber is disfurnished of any other company but himselfe, where presently hée beganne to compell such heavenly voyces from the sencelesse workemanship, [25] as if Apollo himselfe had now beene fingering on it, and as if the whole Sinode of the gods, had placed their deities round about him of purpose, to have beene delighted with his skill, and to have given prayses to the excellencie of his art, nor was this sound only the rauisher of al hearers, [30] but from his owne cléere breast hée sent such chéerefull notes, which by him were made up so answerable to the others sound, that they seemed one onely consort of musike,

and had so much delicacie, and out of discordes making vp so excellent a confunction, that they had had power to have drawne backe an eare, halfe way within the graue to haue listned vnto it, for thus much by our story we are certaine 15] of, that the good Symonides (being by the height of night, and the former dayes exercise, in the ripenesse of his contentfull sléepe) hée reioyced to be awakend by it, and not accompting it a disease that troubled him in the hearing, but a pleasure wherewith hee still wished to be delighted. [10] In briefe, hée was so satisfied to heare him thus expresse his excellence, that hee accompted his Court happy to entertaine so worthy a guest, and himselfe more happy in his acquaintance. But day that hath still that soueraigntie to drawe backe the empire of the night, though a while [15] shée in darkenesse vsurpe, brought the morning on, and while the king was studying with what aunswerable present, wherewith to gratifie this noble Prince for his last nights musicke, a Gentlewoman (whose service was thither commaunded by his Daughter) brought him a [20] Letter, whose in-side had a sute to him to this purpose.

# The Lady Chansacs Letter to the King her Father.

bids me to speake, let your satherly love excuse that I write, I am subdude by love, yet not inthralld through the licentiousness of a loose desire, but made prisoner in that noble battell twirt Assection and Beale: I have no life but in this liberty, neither any liberty but in this thraldome, nor shall your tender selse, weighing my assections truely in the Scale of your Judgement, have cause to contradict me, since him I love hath as much merite in him, to challenge the title of a Sonne, as I blood of yours to inherite the name of a daughter.

ter, then if you shall resuse to gine him me in marriage, deny not I pray you to make ready for my sunerall.

## Tis the stranger Pericles.

Which request of hers, when the king her father had thus vnderstood of, hée beganne first to examine with him [5] selfe, what vertue was in this choice, that should bind her thoughts to this liking, and what succéeding comfort hée might expect, the expectation of which, might inuite him to his consent. First hée beganne to remember himselfe, that he came vnto his Court but poore, and for po-[10] uerty, quoth the good king, tis a woorkemanship, that Nature makes vppe euen for others to contemne, and, which in these times, is growne odious to kéepe companie withall, that to marrie her which was his onely childe, and the expectation of his subjectes, with one of so lowe [15] blood and meane discent, would returne, rather a dishonour than a dignitie to his name, since Parents rather expect the advancement of Titles, and the raising of their houses, in the vniting of their issue, than the declining: but in the end, when hee had put all the Interiecti-[20] ons he could between her loue and his liking, his vprightnesse made him sée, that in vertue consisted mans onely perfection, and in him, as her belitting Court, she thought it fittest to kéepe her royall residence, and in that opinion allowing of his daughters choice, hée thought himselfe [25] happy to liue Father to such a vertuous sonne, and his daughter more happy to be coupled to so noble a husband. And as hée was now thus contracting them together in his rejoycing thoughts, even in the instant came in pericks, to give his Grace that salutation which the morning [30] required of him, when the king intending to dissemble that in shew, which hee had determined on in heart, hee first tolde him, that his daughter had that morning sent vnto  $\mathbf{E}$ 

him that Letter, wherein shee intreated of him, that his Grace would be pleased, that himselfe (whom shee knew to call by no other name but the Stranger Pericles) might become her Schoolemaister, of whose rariety in musicke,

- [5] excellencie in song, with comelinesse in dauncing, not onely shee had heard, but himselfe had borne testimonic to be the best, that euer their judgements had had cause to judge of. When pericles, though willing to yelde any courtesies to so gratious a Lady, and not disdaining to be
- [10] commaunded any services by so good a Lord, yet replyed, Though all his abilities were at his Graces pleasure, yet he thought himselfe vnwoorthy to be his daughters schoole-maister. I but quoth Symonides, shee will not be denied to be your Scholler, and for manifest proofe thereof heere
- [15] is her owne Character, which to that purpose shee hath sent vnto vs, and we to that purpose give you leave to reade: which Princes overlooking, and finding the whole tenour thereof to be, that his daughter from all the other Princes, nay from the whole worlde, sollicited him for
- [20] her husband, he straitway rather coniectured it to be some subtiltie of the father to betray his life, than any constancy of the princesse to loue him: and foorthwith prostrating himselfe at the kings féete, hée desired that his Grace would no way séeke to staine the noblenesse of his minde,
- [25] by any way séeking to intrappe the life of so harmelesse a Gentleman, or that with euill he would conclude so much good which he already had begunne toward him, protesting, that for his part, his thoughts had neuer that ambition, so much as to ayme at the loue of his daughter, nor
- [30] any action of his, gaue cause of his princely displesure: but the king faining still an angry brow, turned toward him, and tolde him, that like a traitour, hee lyed. Traytour, quoth Pericles? I, traytour, quoth the king, that thus disguised, art stolne into my Court, with the witchcraft of

[35] thy actions to bewitch, the yéelding spirit of my tender Childe. Which name of Traytor being againe redoubled,

pericles then, insteade of humblenesse seemed not to forget his auntient courage, but boldely replyed, That were it any in his Court, except himselfe, durst call him traytor, euen in his bosome he would write the lie: affirming, that he came into his Court in search of honour, and not to be [5] a rebell to his State, his bloud was yet vntainted, but with the heate, got by the wrong the king had offered him, and that he boldly durst, and did defie, himselfe, his subiectes, and the prowdest danger, that eyther tyranny or treason could inflict vpon him. Which noblenesse of his, [10] the king inwardly commending, though otherwise dissembling, he answered, he should prooue it otherwise, since by his daughters hand, it there was evident, both his practise and her consent therein. Which wordes were no sooner vitered, but Thayfa (who ever since she sent her Fa-[15] ther her Letter, could not containe her selfe in any quiet, till she heard of his answer) came now in, as it had beene her parte, to make aunswere to her Fathers last sillable, when prince Pericles yeelding his body toward her, in most curteous manner demaunded of her by the hope she had of [20] heauen, or the desire she had to have her best wishes fulfilled héere in the worlde, that shée would now satisfie, her now displeased Father, if euer he, by motion, or by letters, by amorous glaunces, or by any meanes that Louers use to compasse their disseignes, had sought to be a [25] friend in the noblenesse of her thoughts, or a copartner in the worthinesse of her loue, when she as constant to finish, as she was forward to attempt, againe required of him, that suppose he had, who durst take offence thereat, since that it was her pleasure to give him to knowe [30] that he had power to desire no more than she had willingnesse to performe? How minion, quoth her Father (taking her off at the very word, who dare be displeased withall?) Is this a fit match for you? a stragling Thefeus borne we knowe not where, one that hath neither bloud nor merite [35] for thee to hope for, or himselfe to challenge even the least allow-E 2

allowaunce of thy perfections, when she humbling her princely knées before her Father, besought him to consider, that suppose his birth were base (when his life shewed him not to be so) yet hee had vertue, which is the very

[5] ground of all nobilitie, enough to make him noble: she intreated him to remember that she was in loue, the power of which loue was not to be confined by the power of his will. And my most royall Father, quoth shee, what with my penne I have in secret written vnto you, with my

[10] tongue now I openly confirme, which is, that I have no life but in his love, neither any being but in the enjoying of his worth. But daughter (quoth Symonides) equalles to equalls, good to good is ioyned, this not being so, the bauine of your minde in rashnesse kindled, must

[15] againe be quenched, or purchase our displeasure. And for you sir (speaking to prince Pericles) first learne to know, I banish you my Court, and yet scorning that our kingly in-ragement should stoope so lowe, for that your ambition sir, Ile haue your life. Be constant, quoth Thanfa, for everie

[20] droppe of blood hee sheades of yours, he shall draw an other from his onely childe. In briefe, the king continued still his rage, the Lady her constancie. While Pericles stoode amazed at both, till at last the Father being no longer able to subdue that which he desired as much as shee,

[25] catching them both rashly by the handes, as if hee meant strait to have inforced them to imprisonment, heclapt them hand in hand, while they as louingly ioyned lip to lip, and with tears trickling from his aged eyes, adopted him his happy sonne, and bade them live together as man and

[30] wife. What ioy there was at this coupling, those that are Louers and enioy their wishes, can better conceine, than my pen can set downe; the one reioycing to be made happy by so good and gentle a Lord, the other as happy to be inriched by so vertuous a Lady. What preparation

[35] there was for their marriage, is sufficiently expressed in this, that she was the onely daughter to a King, and had her fathers liking in her loue: what spéede there was to that marriage, let those iudge who have the thoughtes of Thanka at this instant, only conceive the solempnities at the Temple are doone, the feast in most solempne order finished, the day spent in musicke, dauncing, singing, and [5] all Courtly communication, halfe of the night in maskes and other courtly shewes, and the other halfe in the happy and lawfull imbracements of these most happy Louers. The discourse at large of the liberall Chalenges made and proclaimed, at Tilt, Barriers, running at the Ring, ioco[10] Di can, mannaging fierce horses, running on foote, and dauncing in armours, of the stately presented Playes, Shewes disguised, Spéeches, Maskes and Mummeries, with continuall harmony of all kindes of Musicke, with banquetting in all delicacie, I leave to the consideration [15] of them who have behelde the like in Courtes, and at the wedding of princes, rather than afford them to the description of my penne, only let such conceive, all things in due order were accomplished, the dueties of marriage performed: and faire Thanfa this night is conceived with child. [20]

The next day loy dwelling thorow the whole kingdom for this conjunction, every man arose to feasting and iollity, for the wedding triumphs continued a whole moneth, while Time with his feathered wings, so fanned away the houres, and with his slippery féete, so glided ouer [25] the dayes, that nine Moones had almost chaunged their light, ere halfe the time was thought to be expired, when it happened, that as the good Symonides and princely Pericles with his faire Thanfa were walking in the garden adioyning to their pallace, one of the Lords, who. (as before) [30] were sent by graue and carefull Heincanus, in search of their abseut Prince, came hastily in to them, who vppon his knée deliuered vnto the yoong Prince a Letter, which being opened the contents therein spake thus vnto him: That Antiochus and his daughter (as is before described) [35] were with the violence of lightning (shot from heauen,) strucke E 3

strucke sodainely dead. And moreouer, that by the consent of the generall voyces the Cittie of Antioch, with all the riches therein, and the whole kingdome were reserved for his possession and princely government. Which Letter

- [5] when he had read, he presently imparted the news thereof to his kingly Father, who vppon view received, hée
  strait knew (what vntill then the modesty of Pericles had
  concealed) that his sonne whome from pouerty hée aduanced to be the bedfellow of his daughter, was Prince of
- [10] Tyre, who for the feare he had of Antiochus, had forsooke his kingdome, and now had given vnto him the kingdome of Antiochus for recompence, that grave Helycanus had not without much labour, appeared the stubborne mutiny of the Tyrians, who in his absence would have elected him
- [15] their king, and that to auoyde a future insurrection, (his whole state) in safety, how necessary it was for him to make a spéedy returne, which gladnesse Symonides imparted to his Daughter, who as gladly received them. While Pericles intending a while to leave his déerest déere
- [20] behinde him, considering how dangerous it was for her to trauell by sea, being with childe, and so néere her time, he beganne to intreate of his kingly father of all necessarie provision for his departure, since the safety of twoo kingdomes did importune so much: when on the other side
- [25] Thayfa falling at her fathers féete, her teares speaking in her sute faster than her wordes, shée humbly requested, that as his reuerend age tendered her, or the prosperitie of the Infant wherewith shée thought her selfe happy to be imburthened, hée would not permitte her to remaine be-
- [30] hinde him. Which teares of hers preuayling with the aged King, though compelling his teares to take a loth and sorrowfull departure of her. Their Shippes being strongly appoynted, and fraught with all things convenient as golde, silver, apparrell, bedding, victualls, and armour,
- [35] and fearing what too vnfortunately hapned, causing an aged Nurse called Lycorida a Midwife, with other hand-maides

maides to attend her. They are shipt, and hee on shoare, the one gasing after the other with a greedy desire, intill the high vsurping waters tooke away the sight from them both.

## The seauenth Chapter.

[5]

How faire Thaysa died in travell of childe-birth oppon the Sea, and being throwen for buriall in the waters, was cast ashoare at Ephesus, and how by the excellent labour of Lord Cerimon a skilfull Physition, she was restored to her life againe, and by her owne request placed to live a [10] Dotary in the Temple of Diana.



Rince Pericles, with his Quéene Chayfa, being thus on shippe-boorde, and their marriners merrily having hoysed vppe their sayles, their vessels, as prowde of [15] such a fraught wherewith they were enriched, galloped chéerefully on the Oce-

an. Fortune did now séeme to looke fairely, neyther was there promise of any other alteration, the day looked louely, and the sea smiled for ioy, to have her bosome pressed [20] with these burthens: But nothing in this world that is permanent, Time is the father of Fortune, hée is slippery, and then of necessitie must his childe be fickle: and this was his alteration, a cloude séemed to arise from forth the south, which being by the Maister and Marriners be-[25] held, they tolde Prince Pericles, that it was messenger of of a storme, which was no sooner spoken, but as if the heavens had conspired with the waters, and the windes bin assistant to both, they kept such a blustering, and such an varuely stirre, that none could be heard to speake but [30] themselves, seas of waters were received into their ships while others fought against them to expell them out, stop

[4]

the lecage there cries out one, hale vppe the maine bowlings there calles out another, and with their confusion (neither vnderstanding other, since the storme had gotte the maistery) they made such a hideous noyse, that it had

- [5] had power to have awakened Death, and to have affrighted Patience: nor could it choose then but bring much terror to our sea-sicke Quéene, who had beene vsed to better attendance, than was now offered her by these ill tutored servantes Winde and Water: but they who neither re-
- [10] spect birth nor blood, prayers nor threats, time nor occasion, continued still their boysterous hauocke. With which stirre (good Lady) her eies and eares, hauing not till then bin acquainted, she is strucke into such a hasty fright, that welladay she falles in trauell, is deliuered of a daugh-
- [15] ter, and in this childe-birth dies, while her princely husband being aboue the hatches, is one while praying to heaven for her safe deliverance, an other while suffering for the sorow wherwith he knew his Quéene was imburthened, he child the contrary storme (as if it had béen sen-
- [20] sible of hearing) to be so vnmanerly, in this vnfitting season, and when so good a Quéene was in labor, to kéep such a blustering: thus while the good Prince remayned reprouing the one, and pittying the other, vp comes Lycovida the Nurse, sent along by good Symonides with his daugh-
- [25] ter, and into his armes deliuers his Sea-borne Babe, which he taking to kisse, and pittying it with these words: Poore inch of Nature (quoth he) thou arte as rudely welcome to the worlde, as euer Princesse Babe was, and hast as chiding a nativitie, as fire, ayre, earth, and water
- [30] can affoord thee, when, as if he had forgot himselfe, he abruptly breaks out: but say Licoriva, how doth my Quéene?

  O sir (quoth she) she hath now passed all daungers, and hath given vppe her griefes by ending her life. At which wordes, no tongue is able to expresse the tide of sorrowe
- [35] that ouer-bounded pericles, first looking on his Babe, and then crying out for the mother, pittying the one that had

lost her bringer ere shée had scarce saluted the worlde, lamenting for himselfe that had beene bereft of so inestimable a lewell by the losse of his wife, in which sorrowe as he would have procéeded, vppe came the Maister to him, who for that the storme continued still in his tempestuous [5] height, brake off his sorrowe with these sillables. the necessitie of the time affoordes no delay, and we must intreate you to be contented, to have the dead body of your Ouéene throwne ouer-boorde. How varlet! quoth Dericles, interrupting him, wouldest thou have me cast that [10] body into the sea for buriall, who being in misery received me into fauour? We must intreate you to temperance sir (quoth the Maister) as you respect your owne safety, or the prosperitie of that prety Babe in your armes. At the naming of which word Babe, Pericles looking mournfully [15] vpon it, shooke his head, and wept. But the Maister going on, tolde him, that by long experience they had tried, that a shippe may not abide to carry a dead carcasse, nor would the lingering tempest cease while the dead body remayned with them. But the Prince seeking againe to [20] perswade them, tolde them, that it was but the fondnes of their superstition to thinke so. Call it by what you shal please sir (quoth the Maister) but we that by long practise have tried the proofe of it, if not with your graunt, then without your consent (for your owne safety, which wee [25] with all duety tender) must so dispose of it. So calling for his servants about him, he willed one of them, to bring him a chest, which he foorthwith caused to be well bitumed and well leaded for her coffin, then taking vp the body of his (euen in death) faire Thanfa, he arrayed her in [30] princely apparrell, placing a Crowne of golde vppon her head, with his owne hands, (not without store of funerall teares) he layed her in that Toombe, then placed hée also store of golde at her head, and great treasure of siluer at her féete, and hauing written this Letter which he layd [35] vpon her breast, with fresh water flowing in his eyes, as F loath

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loath to leave her sight, he nayled vp the Chest, the Tenor of which writing was in forme as followeth;

[5]

If ere it hap this Chest be driven On any shoare, on coast or hanen, I Pericles the Prince of Tyre, (That loofing her, lost all defire,) Intreate you give her burying, Since she was daughter to a King: This golde I gine you as a fee, The Gods requite your charitie.

[10]

The Chest then being nayled vp close, he commaunded it to be lifted ouer-boorde, and then naming his Childe Marina, for that she was borne vppon the Sea, he directed his Maister to alter the course from Tyte, (being a

[15] shorter cutte to Tharfus) and for whose safety he thither intended, where with his hoste Cleon and Dionyfa his wife, he intended to leave his little infant, to be fostered and brought vp. The dead body being thus throwne ouerboorde, when as if Fortune had bethought her, that shee

[20] had wrought her vimost spight to him, by bereauing him of so great a comfort, euen in the instant the tempest ceaseth, where we will leave Prince Dericles vppon calme waters, though not with a calme winde, sayling to Thatfus: and beholde, the next morning, by which time, the

[25] waves had rouled, from wave to wave this Chest to land, and cast it ashoare on the coast of Ephefus, in which Citty lived a Lord called Cerimon, who, though of noble bloud, and great possessions, yet was he so addicted to studie, & in searching out the excellencie of Arts, that his felicitie con-

[30] sisted in contemplation, wisely fore-knowing, so icie is the state of riches, that it is thawed to nothing, by the least adversitie, that carelesse heires may dispend, and riot consume them, when one vertue, and our deserved fame attendeth immortality, this consideration made him so to

apply

apply his time in Letters, and in searching out the nature of Simples, that he grew so excellent in the secret of Physicke, as if Apollo himselfe, or another Acfculapius had beene his Schoolemaister: nor was he of this plentie a niggard to the néedie, but so bountifull to the distressed, [5] that his house and hand were accompted the hospitalls for the diseased. This Lord Cerimon had his residence built so neare the shoare, that in his windowes he ouer-looked the Sea: and being this morning in conference with some that came to him both for helpe for themselues, and reliefe [10] for others; and some that were relating the crueltie of the last nights tempest, on a sodayne casting his eye from foorth his casement towards the maine, he might espie the waters, as it were, playing with the Chest wherein the dead Quéene was incoffind, and which was vpon the so-[15] dayne, by a more eager billow, cast on his bankes, when presently thinking it to be the remnant of some shippewracke, caused in the last nights storme, calling for his seruants, hée foorthwith commaunded them to haue it brought vppe to him as forfeited vnto him, being cast on [20] his ground, which accordingly performed, hée as presently gaue charge it should be opened, when not without much wonder he straitway viewed the dead body of the Quéene, so crowned, so royally apparelled, so intreasured as before, and taking up the writing which he like-[25] wise found placed vpon her breast, hée read it to the Gentlemen, who at that time accompanied him, and knowing it thereby to be the dead Quéene to Prince Pericles. Now surely, quoth Dericles, thou hast a bodie euen drowned with woe for the losse of so goodly a creature: for Gen-[30] tlemen, sayde he, as you may perceiue, such was the excellencie of her beauty, that grimme Death himselfe hath not power to suffer any deformitie to accompany it. Then laying his hand gently vpon her chéeke, he bethought him that life had not lost all the workemanshippe that Nature [35] had bestowed vppon her, for even at the opening of the F 2 Chest,

Chest, & as it were she then receiving fresh aire, he might perceue, a new but calm glowing to recspire in her cheeks, with which being somewhat amazed. Now surely Gentlemen, quoth hee turning to them, who were greedily set

[5] round about him, this Quéene hath not long béene intraunced, and I have read of some Egyptians, who after foure houres death, (if man may call it so) have raised impoverished bodies, like to this, vnto their former health, nor can it be disparagement to me to vse my best practise

panyed him, hee was incouraged to attempt, since that the recouery of her could not but appeare to be a worke of wonder, and since that his fortune was so successefull in his ministring, that all Sphefus was repleate with his

[15] helpe, so calling for a seruant of his to attend him with certayne boxes which he named were in his studie, as also with fire and necessary linnen, inuoking Apollo to be gratious to his empericke, and the worke in hand, he began to apply to her, First pulling downe the clothes from

[20] off the Ladies bosome, he powred vppon her a most precious oyntment, and bestowing it abroad with his hand, perceived some warmth in her breast, and that there was life in the body, whereat somewhat astonished, he felt her pulses, layde his cheeke to her mouth, and examining all

[25] other tokens that he could deuise, he perceived how death stroue with life within her, and that the conflict was dangerous, and doubtfull who should prevaile. Which beeing done, he chafed the body against the fire, vntill the bloud which was congealed with colde was wholly dissol-

[30] ued, when powring a precious liquor into her mouth, hée perceiued warmth more & more to encrease in her, and the golden fringes of her eyes alitle to part: then calling softly to the Gentlemen who were witnesses about him, he bade them that they should commaund some still musicke to

[35] sound. For certainely quoth he, I thinke this Quéene will liue, and suppose that she hath bin much abused, for she

she hath not béene long intraunced, condemning them for rashnesse so hastily to throwe her ouer-boorde. And when he had so said, he tooke the body reverently into his armes, and bare it into his owne Chamber, and layed it vpon his bed groueling vpon the breast, then tooke hee certaine hote [5] and comfortable oiles, and warming them vpon the coles, he dipped faire wooll therein, and fomented all the bodie ouer therewith, vntill such time as the congealed bloud and humours were thorowly resolued, and the spirites in due forme recouered their woonted course, the veines wa-[10] xed warme, the arteries beganne to beate, and the lungs drew in the fresh afre againe, and being perfectly come to her selfe, lifting vp those now againe pricelesse diamonds of her eyes, O Lord (quoth shée) where am I? for it séemeth to me that I have beene in a strange Countrey. And [15] wheres my Lord I pray you? I long to speake with him. But Cerimon, who best knew, that now with any thing to discomfort her, might bréede a relapse, which would be vnrecouerable, intreated her to be chéered, for her Lord was well, and that anone, when the time was more fit-[20] ting, and that her decayed spirites were repayred, hée would gladly speake with her: So, as it were, being but newly awaked from death, to the great amasement of the beholders, she presently fell into a most comfortable slumber, which Lord Ccrimon giuing charge none should di-[25] sturbe her of, he in the meane time, and against she should awake, prouided cherishing meates, and as her strength grew, gaue wholesome clothes to refresh her with. But not long after, weakenesse being banished from her, and Cerimon, by communication knew, that shee came of the [30] stocke of a King, he sent for many of his friendes to come vnto him, and adopted her for his owne daughter, and related vnto her, howe after so gréevous a tempest, in what manner shée was found. In which tempest she supposing her kingly husband to be shipwrecked, shee with [35] many teares intreated, that since he had given her life, he F 3

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would be pleased to give her leave to live vnknowne to any man. To which Crimon accorded: and for that intent placed her in the Temple of Diana, which was there consecrated at Ephefus.

## The eight Chapter.

How Pericles arriving at Tharsus, delinereth his young daughter Marina unto Cleon and Dyonysa to be fostered up: and how Lycorida the Murse lying uppen her death-bed, declareth unto Marina who were her pa-[10] rents.

Auing thus left the recouered Chapfa amongst the holy Nunnes in the Temple of Diana at Sphefus, our Storie biddeth vs looke backe vnto sorrowfull Pericles, whose shippe with fortunate winde, fauour of the heauens, and prouidence of his pylate, arrived at the shoare of Thatfus, where vpon his landing hee was curteously received by Cleon and Dpounfa; whome he as curteously saluted, telling them the

[20] heavie chaunces which had befallen him, both of the great stormes and tempests on the Sea, which he with patience had indured, as also of the death of the good Lady Chapfa, wyich he not without much sorrow suffered, onely quoth he, I haue héere lest a little picture of her, who for it was

[25] given vnto me at Sca, I have named Marina, and I thanke the heavens, is so like vnto her, that I never doe looke vppon it, but with much comfort, in whose protection and education I meane to vse your friendship, while I goe on in trauell to receive the kingdome of Antiochus,

[30] which is reserved for mée. And if you will ever shew your gratitude, for my former charitie extended towardes you, and all this Citty in a former distresse, the gods have gi-

[5]

uen this cause, to prooue your thankefulnesse. When both vowing by solemne oath, their care should be on her, as reason vnto themselues, who is the guider of mans life: he satisfied with that their promise, thanked them, telling them moreover, that with them also he woulde [5] leaue Lycorida her mothers nurse, (and given vnto him by her good father Symonides) that shee might be a nurse vnto her child, only further requesting them, and so charging Lycorida, that if it pleased the gods to lend her life to the yéeres of vnderstanding, they should not till his returne, [10] make knowne vnto her, that she was a braunch sproong from him, but onely be brought vppe as the daughter of Cleon and Dyonysa, lest that the knowledge of her high birth, should make her growe prowd to their instructions. Of which having likewise promise, he delivered the in-[15] fant and the nurse to Cleon, and therewithall, great sums of golde, silner, and apparrell, and vowing solemnely by othe to himselfe, his head should grow vncisserd, his beard vntrimmed, himselfe in all vncomely, since he had lost his Quéene, and till he had married his daughter at ripe [20] years. When they much wondring at so strange a resolue, and promising to be most faithfull with all diligence according to his directions, Pericles tooke his leave, departed with his Ship, sayling even to the vttermost parts of all Egypt, while his young daughter Marina grew up to more [23] able discretion, and when she was fully attaind to 5. yeers of age, being to her selfe knowne no other but to be free borne, she was set to Schoole with other free children, alwayes iountly accompanied with one onely daughter that Dionyfa had, being of the same time that she was of, where [30] growing vp, aswel in learning, as in number of yéeres, vntill she came to the reckoning of foureteene, one day when she returned from Schoole, she found fororida her Nurse sodainely fallen sicke, and sitting beside her vpon the bed, she as in care of her, demaunded the cause and manner of [35] her sickenesse: when the Nurse finding her disease to have

no hope of recouery, but a harbinger that came before to prepare a lodging for death, answered her to this purpose; For my sickenesse, quoth she, it matters not (deare childe) since it is as necessary to be sicke, as it is néedefull to die,

- [5] onely I intreate of you to hearken vnto a dying womans wordes that loueth you, and laying them vppe in your heart, perswade yeur selfe, that in these houres no sinner should, or can be so wretched, to spare a minute to finde time to lie. Knowe then, that you are not the daughter
- [10] of Cleon and Dyonysa, as you till this have supposed: but hearken vnto me, and I will declare vnto thee the beginning of thy birth, that thou mayest knowe how to guide thy selfe after my death: Pericles the Prince of Tyre is thy father, and Thansa king Symonides daughter was thy mo-
- [15] ther: which father and mother departed from thy grandsir at pentapolis toward their kingdom of Tyre, thy mother being at Sea, fell in trauell with thee, & died after thou wert borne: when thy Father pericles inclosed her body in a Chest with princely ornaments, laying twenty talents of
- [20] golde at her head, and as much at her féete in siluer; with a Scedule written, containing the dignitie of her birth, & manner of her death, then caused he the Chest to be thrown ouer-boorde into the Sea, thorow a superstitious opinion which the mariners believed, leaving her body so inriched,
- [25] to the intent, that whither soeuer it were driven, they that found it, in regarde of the riches, would bury her according to her estate. Thus Lady were you borne vppon the waters, and your fathers Ship with much wrestling of contrary windes, and with his vnspeakeable griefe of
- [30] minde, arrived at this shoare, and brought thee in thy swadling clowtes vnto this Citty, where he with great care delivered thee vnto this thine hoste Ctcon and Dyony-fa his wife, diligently to be fostered by, and left me heere also to attend upon thee, swearing this oath to keepe in-
- [35] uiolate, his haire should be vncisserd, his face vntrimmed, himselfe in all things vncomely continually to mourne for mother,

your dead mother, vntill your ripe yeares gaue him occasion to marry you to some prince worthy your birth and beauty; wherefore I now admonish you, that if after my death, thine hoste or hostesse, whom thou calst thy parents, shall happly offer thee any iniury, or discurteously taking [5] advantage of thy absent father as vnbefitting thine estate intertain thée, haste thée into the market place, where thou shalt finde a Statue erected to thy father standing, take hold of it, and crie aloude; You cittizens of Tharfus, I am his daughter, whose Image this is, who being mindefull [10] of thy fathers benefits will doubtlesse reuenge thy iniurie. When Marina thanking Opcorida for making that known to her, which till then was vnknowne, and happly either thorow Time or Death might have beene buried in her ignorance: and vowing, if euer néede should so require (of [15] which as yet she had no cause to doubt) her counsell should be followed. And so Lycorida through sickenesse growing more weake, and Marina for this knowledge and aduise still tending on her, in her armes at last shée gaue vp the Ghost.

#### The ninth Chapter.

How after the death of Lycorida the Unurse Dyonysa enuning at the beauty of Marina, hired a servant of hers to have murdered her, and how she was rescued by certaine Pyrates, and by them carried to the Cittie of [25] Meteline, where among other bondslaves, shee was solde to a common Pawde.



Arina hauing thus by Lycoridaes meanes had knowledge of her parentes, and Lycorida hauing beene in her life, her most [30] carefull Nurse, shee (not without just cause) lamented her death, and caused her

her body to be solempnely interred, in a field without the walles of the Cittie, raising a monument in remembrance of her, vowing to her selfe a yeares solemne sadnesse, and that her eies also for so long a time should daily pay their [5] dewy offerings, as lamenting the losse of so good a friend.

But this decrée of hers being accomplished, and all the rites thereof faithfully fulfilled, she dismissed her bodie of her mourning attire, and againe apparrelled her selfe as before, in her most costly habilliments, frequenting the

- [10] Schooles, and diligently endenouring the studies of the Liberall Sciences, wherein she so out-went in perfection, the labours of all that were studious with her, that shee was rather vsed amongst them as their Schoolemistris to instruct, than their fellow Scholler to learne, onely for
- [15] her recreation betwixt the houres of study, dauncing, singing, sowing, or what experience socuer (for in no action was she vnexpert, as also every morning, and at noone, before she made her meale) she forgotte not to revisite her Nurses sepulchre: and entring into the monument, your
- [20] her knées she there offered her funerall teares for the losse of her mother, and desiring the gods in their holy Synode to protect the safety of her father, accusing her selfe as an vnfortunate childe, whose béeing, caused the death of her mother, so good a Quéene, and the sorrow of her father, so
- [25] curteous a Prince: and in very déede, the whole course of her life was so affable and curteous, that she wonne the loue of all and every man, accompting his tongue (the father of spéech) a trewant, which was not liberall in her prayses: so that it fortuned as she passed along the stréete,
- [30] with Dyonyfa her daughter, who was her companion and Schoole-fellow, and who till then she supposed had beene her sister. The people, as at other times, came running out of their doores with greedy desire to looke vpon her; and beholding the beauty and comelinesse of Marina so farre

[35] to out-shine Dyonyfacs daughter, who went side by side with her, could not containe themselves from crying out,

Happy is that father who hath Marina to his daughter, but her Companion that goeth with her is fowle and illfauoured. Which when Dyonyfa heard, her enuy of those prayses bred in her a contempt, and that contempt soone transformed it selfe into wrath, all which shee for the in-[5] stant dissembling, yet at her comming home withdrawing her selfe into a private walke, she in this maner with her selfe beganne to discourse; It is now quoth she, fouretéene yéers since Pericles this out-shining gerles father departed this our Citty, in all which time we have not re-[10] ceined so much as a Letter, to signifie that he remembers her, or or any other token, to manifest he hath a desire to acknowledge her, whereby I have reason to conjecture, that he is either surely dead, or not regardes her, though I must confesse, at his departure from hence, and his com-[15] mitting her to our protection, he left her not vnfurnished of all things fitting the education of his childe, and a princesse of her birth, both of golde, plate, and apparrell, euen competent enough to foster her according to her degrée, nay (if néede were) to marry her according to her blood. But [20] what of all this? he is absent, and Excoriva her Nurse is dead: Shée in beauty out-shines my childe, and I haue her fathers treasure in possession, (though given for her vse) shall make my daughter out-shine her. What though I knowe her father did reléeue our Citty? I agayne doe [25] knowe, that but few in these dayes requite benefites with thankes, longer than while they are in receiuing. In briefe, I enuy her, and she shall perish for it. With the which wordes she had no sooner concluded, but in comes a seruant of hers, and she now intended to make him the [30] divells. With this Acourtic she thus began to interprete her will: Leonine quoth she, thou knowst Marina. And madame, quoth he, for a most vertuous Gentlewoman. Talke not of vertue, quoth Dyonyfa, for thats not the businesse which we have in hand; but I must have thee learne [35] to know her now, that thou mayest neuer know her after-G 2 ward.

ward, I understand you not quoth Lconinc. When she re plied, Take this at large then, Thou art my bond-slaue, whom I have power to enfranchise or captive, if thou wilt obey me, first then receive this golde as the earnest which

- [5] promiseth vnto thée a greater reward: but if thou deny to accomplish my desire, in bondage and imprisonment, I will fetter thée, and by no other meanes conclude my reuenge, but by thy death. Speake on my taske then good Madam, quoth fconine, For what is it that a bondman
- [10] will not attempt for liberty, which is déerer to man then life, and what not I then? Thou knowest, quoth Dyounfa then, that Marina hath a custome, as soone as shee returneth home from schoole, not to eate meate before she haue gone to visite the sepulchre of her nurse. There at her
- [15] next deuotion, doe thou méete her, stand ready, and with thy weapon drawen, sodainely kill her. How kill her quoth Sconing, why tis an acte vnconscionable, & deserves damnation but to conspire in thought, since she is a creature so harmlesse, that even Innocencie it selfe cannot be more
- [20] pure, nor inwardly be more decently arrayed than is her minde: yet to fulfill your pleasure, for the hope of golde, and the releasement of my bondage, were she as spotlesse as Trueth, héere are two monsters (drawing his sworde into his hand) shall effect it for you, when she rewarding
- [25] him with more golde, and commending his resolution, he goes forward to attend for her at Lycoridacs Toombe, and Marina being returned from Schoole, is also come thither to offer on the monument her diurnall deuotion, when on the sodaine, while her knées kissed the earth, and her eyes
- [30] saluted heaven, while prayers were in her mouth, and teares in her eyes, all tributary offerings, given vnto the gods for the prosperitie of her father, on the sodaine toward her, out rushed this Leonine, and with a looke as cruell as his heart, and spéech as harsh as his intent, he re-

[35] solved her in blunt wordes, that he was come to kill her, that hee was hired vnto it by Dyonysa her foster mother, that she was too good for men, and therefore he would send her to the gods, that if she would pray, pray, for hée had sworne to kill her, and he would kill her, and a thousand more, ere he would be damned for periury. When she that was on her knées before making her orisons to heauen, [5] was now compelled to turne her intreaties to him: first demaunded of him what offence her ignoraunce had done (for wittingly shée knew shée coulde doe none) eyther to him. that (as himselfe said) came to murther her, or to her that hired him. But the villaine neyther regar-[40] ding her innocencie or teares, though showred in aboundaunce, but drawing out his sword wherewith to have shed her blood, and haue damned his own soule, there were certaine pyrates that were newly put to water, in at a Créeke neare adioyning, where the villaine intended this [45] most inhumane murther, and being come vp ashoare to forrage, for what pillage soeuer they could happen vpon, euen as he was about to haue giuen the fatall blow, whom all her intreaties could not perswade him from, beholding so bloudy a villaine, offering violence to so goodly a beau-[20] ty, they running all at once toward him cried out aloude; Holde monstrous wretch, as thou louest thy life, hold, for that Mayden is our prey, and not thy victory. Which when the villaine heard, and perceiving his intent to be intercepted; making his héeles his best defence, till ha-[25] uing fledde some distance from them, and obseruing them not to pursue, he secretly stole backe, to note what the euent would be, which was, that the pyrates who thus rescued Marina, carried her to their shippes, hoysed sayles, and departed. At which the vilaine returned home [30] to his Mistris, declaring to her that he had doone what she commaunded him to doe, namely murthered Maxina, and from the toppe of a high cliffe, throwne her body downe for buriall into the Sea, aduising her withall, that since it was done, the chiefest meanes to auoyde suspition, was [35] to put on mourning garments, and by counterfeiting a G 3 great

great sorrow, in the sight of the people report, that she was dead of some daungerous disease: and withall, to bleare the cies of the multitude (who with faire shewes are soone flattered) néere to her fathers Statue to erect a monu-

- [5] ment for her. According whereunto, she attyred her selfe and her daughter in solempne attire, and counterfeiting a fained sorrow, and dissembling teares. And going now to erect her monument (to the view of which, all the Cittizens flocked) She in publike assembly thus spake vnto
- [10] them. Déere Friends and Cittizens of Tharfus, If you shall happly wonder, why we thus unwoontedly weep and mourne in your sight, it is because the ioy of our eyes and staffe of our olde age Marina is dead, whose absence hath left unto ivs nothing but salt teares, and sorrowfull harts.
- [15] as if by her death we were divided from all comfort, yet have we here taken order for her funeralls, and buried her (as heere you see) according to her degree, which losse of hers was right grievous to all the people, nor was there any that was capable of sorrowe, but spent it for her, so
- [20] that with one voyce and willing handes, they attended Dyouysa to the Market place whereas her fathers Image stoode, made of brasse, and erected also another to her with this Inscription:

Marinaes Epitaph.

[25] The sairest, chastest, and most best lies heere, who wythred in her spring of yeere:

In Natures garden, though by growth a Bud, shee was the chiesest flower, she was good.

So with this flattery, (which is like a Skréene before [30] the grauest Iudgements) deceiving the Cittizens, and all doone, vnsuspected she returned home, when Ctron, who not at all consented to this treason, but so soone as he heard thereof, being strucke into amazement, he apparelled himselfe in mourning garments, lamenting the vntime-[35] ly ruine of so goodly a Lady, saying to himselfe, Alas now, what

what mischiefe am I wrapped in, what might I do or say héerein? The Father of that Virgine deliuered this Citty from the perill of death, for this Citties sake hée suffered shipwracke, lost his goodes, and endured penury, and now he is requited with euill for good, his daughter which hee [5] committed by my care to be brought vp, is now deuoured by the cruelty of my wife, so that I am deprined, as it were, of mine owne eyes, and forced to bewaile the death of that Innocent, she in whose presence, as in the fortune of mine own posterity I should have had delight. And then [10] demaunding of Dyonyfa how she could give prince Pericles accompt of his childe, having robbed him of his childe, how she could appease the fury of his wrath, if her acte were knowne to him? or how alay the displeasure of the gods, from whome nothing can be hid. For pericles quoth [15] she, if such a pious innocent as your selfe do not reueale it vnto him, how should he come to the knowledge thereof. since that the whole Citty is satisfied by the monument I caused to be erected, and by our dissembling outside, that she died naturally, and for the gods, let them that list be of [20] the minde to thinke they can make stones speake, and raise them vp in euidence, for my parte I have my wish, I have my safety, and feare no daunger till it fall vpon me. But Cleon rather cursing then commending this obduracy in her, he continued mourning vnfainedly, but she [25] according to her sinful condition. By this time the pirats (who before rescued Marina, when she should have beene slaine by trecherous Conine) are now ariued at Meteline, and in the Market place of the Cittie, according to the custome, amongst other bondslaues, offered her to be solde, [30] whither all sorts of people, comming to supply their purposes, Marina was not without much commendations gazed vpon of the buyers, some commending her beauty, others her sober countenaunce, all pittying her mishap, and praysing her perfections, which prayses of her, were [35] so spread through the Citty, that from all parts they came crow-

crowding to see her, amongst the number of which, was a Acno or bawde, yet one who had not set vp shop and kept trade for himselfe, but was yet but iourney-man to the deuill. This Icon amongst others, staring vpon her, and [5] knowing her face to be a fit faire signe for his maisters house, and with which signe he made no doubt, but to lodge vnder their roofe, all th'intemperate (euen from youth to age) thorow the whole Citty, hée foorthwith demaunded the price, intending to buy her, at what rate soeuer, [10] and in the end, went thorow, and bargained to have her, paying a hundred Sestercies of golde, and so presently having given earnest, he takes Marina, and the rest of the Pirates home with him to his Maisters house, Marina was there to be taught how to give her body vppe a prosti-[15] tute to sinne, and the Pirates for their new stuffe to receiue their money.

### The tenth Chapter.

How Marina being thus solde to a Bawde, preserued her virginitie, and how thee connerted all that ener came 1201 to make hire of her beauty from the loofenesse of their defires.

Arina was no sooner thus concluded for, by the hée Bawde, but the Pyrates were as soone brought home to his masters house, and received their payment, when after their departure, she giuing commaund to the Pander her man, that he should goe

backe into the Market place, and there with open crie proclaime, what a picture of Nature they had at home, for [30] euery lascinious eie to gaze vpon. The she Bawd beganne to instruct her, with what complement she should entertaine her customers: she first asked her, if she were a virgine.

gine. When Marina replyed, she thanked the Gods, shee neuer knew what it was to be otherwise. In so being quoth the she bawde, you have beene well: but now in plaine tearmes I must teach you how to be worse. It is not goodnesse in you (quoth Marina) to teach me to be so: [5] for goodnes answerd the bawd, it is a Lecture, such as we vse seldome, & our consciences neuer reade one to another, & therefore attend vnto me: you must now be like a stake for euery man to shoote at, you must be like a foord that must receive all waters, you must have the benefite of all nati-[10] ons, and séeme to take delight in all men. I thanke my starres, answered Marina, I am displeased with none: for by this answere it appeared such was the puritie of her minde, that she vnderstoode not what this deuills sollicitor pleaded voto her: but she quickely taking her off, told [15] in more immodest phrase, that shee had payde for her, and that she and all her body was hers, that will ye nill ye she must now be what she her selfe had beene, (and there is seldome any bawde, but before time, hath beene a whoore) that to conclude, shée had bought her like a beast, and shée [20] meant to hire her out.

When she vnderstanding vnwillingly what all these wordes tended vnto, she fell prostrate at her féete, and with teares showred downe in aboundance, she intreated her, not to make hire of her bodie to so diseasefull a [25] vse, which shée hoped the gods had ordained to a more happy purpose. When the bawde answered her, Come, come, these droppes auaile thée not, thou arte now mine, and I will make my best of thee: and I must now learne you to know, we whom the worlde calles Bawdes, but [30] more properly are to be stiled Factors for men, are in this like the hangman, neither to regard prayers, nor teares, but our owne profite. So calling for her slave, which was gouernour ouer her she-houshold, this was her appoyntment vnto him, Goe quoth shée and take this Mayden, [35] as shée is thus decked in costly apparell (for it is to be re-H membred.

membred, that the former Pirates had no way dispoyled her of her ornaments, with purpose to prise her at the higher rate) and leading her along, this be the crie thorow the whole Citty, That whosoeuer desireth the pur-

- [5] chase of so wondrous a beauty, shall for his first enioying her, pay tenne péeces of golde, and that afterward shée shall be common vnto the people for one péece at a time. Which will of hers, Maxina being no way able to resist, but with her sorrowe, onely desiring of the good gods, to
- [10] be protectors of her chastitie: She with this her slaue was hurried along, and who with the tenour of his priapine proclamation, had so awaked the intemperature of the whole Cittie, that against her returne, of high and low there was a full crowding at the doore, every man carry-
- [15] ing his money in his hand, and thinking him the happiest man that might first haue accesse. But heauen who is still a protector of Vertue against Vice, ordayned this for Marina, that the sending her abroad, with purpose, first to shew her, and after, to make sale of her to the worlde,
- [20] was the onely meanes to defend her in the state of her virginitie. For as she was (as before is saide) led along, and thousands of people wondring about her, and flocking as it had beene so many flies, to infect so delicate a preseruatiue, it happened that Cyfintachus the chéefe gouernour of
- [25] Mcteline, looking out at his windowe, to observe what strange occasion drew the giddy hauocke of people, to muster themselues into such throngs: he, not without great admiration observed, that is was to make boote of so pretious a beauty, whose inflaming colours which
- [30] had with her best Arte placed vppon her face, compelled him to censure, that she was rather a deserving bedfellow for a Prince, than a play-fellow for so rascally an assembly: so pittying awhile her misfortune, that it was so hard to be throwne into the iaws of two such poisonous
- [35] and deuouring serpents, a Pandar, and a Bawde, yet at last, being inflamed with alittle sinnefull concupiscence,

by the power of her face, he resolued himselfe that since shée must fall, it were farre more fitter, into his owne armes, whose authoritie could stretch to doe her good, than into the hote imbracements of many, to her vtter ruine; so presently dismissing away a seruant of his, he gaue him [5] charge, to give in charge to the Bawd, that at the returne home, of this new péece of merchandise of hers, as shée respected, or in time of néede would be beholding to his fauour, (and Heauens forfend but Bawdes nowe and then should stand in néede of authoritie) she should kéepe [10] her private from the conference of any, for hée himselfe that night late in the euening, in secret, and in some disguise, would (for her guests sake) visite her house. There néeded no further incouragement to bid the Bawde stirre vp her damnable limbes to make all fit. It was e-[15] nough in this, that the Gouernour had sent worde, it was he that was to come. But having given the best garnish she could to her sinnefull habitation: and Marina being returned home againe by the Pandar, who had ledde her vp and downe as Beare-heards leade beares for shew [20] first, and to be baited after: Shée tooke her vp with her into a private Chamber, when the fruite of her instructions were, how she should now learne to behaue her selfe, for she had fortunes comming vppon her, she was nowe to be received, respected, and regarded of a man that was [25] honourable. Heauen graunt that I may finde him so, quoth Marina. Thou néedest not doubt it swéete heart, quoth the Bawde, for though I tell it thée in private, which for a million he would not have to be knowne publikely: Hée is no woorse a man thou arte shortly to deale [30] withall, than the Gouernour of this whole Citty, a of our calling, Gentleman that is curteous, a fauourer one that will as soone haue his hand in his pocket, as such a pretty dilling as thou shalt come in his eye, and not as most of our Gentlemen doe, drawe it out empty, but fil-[35] ling it full of golde, will most Ioue-like rayne it downe in-H 2 to

to his Dances lap. In briefe, he is a Nobleman, and, which is a thing which we respect more than his nobilitie, he is liberall: he is curteous, and thou mayest commaund him, he is vertuous and thou mayest learne of him. All

- [5] these indéede, answered Marina, are properties, due vnto so worthy a Gentleman, whom you picture him to be: and if he be liberall in good, I shall be glad to taste of his bountie: if curteous, I shall as willingly become his servant: and if vertuous, it shall be in me no way to make him vici-
- [10] ous. Well, well, well, sayes the Bawde, we must have no more of this puling, and I must have you learne to know, that vice is as hereditary to our house, as the olde barne to your countrey beggar. But as shee would have proceeded with more of these her divelish counsells, hasti-
- [15] Iy into the Chamber came the Pandar vnto them, who as hote as a toste, with his haste to bring the newes he told, them, that the Lorde Lyfinachus was come, and as if the word Come had been his kew, he entred the Chamber with the master bawde, when the whole frie of sinners
- [20] cursying about him, he very largely, as the Prologue to his entertainment, distributed golde among them, and then as roundly demaunded, for that same fresh péece of stuffe, which by their proclamation they tolde, they had now to make sale of, and he of set purpose was come to [25] have a sight of.

When they all poynting toward Attarina, told him there shee was, and for our selues, quoth they, we having done the office of right Chamberlaines, brought you together, we will shut the doore after vs, and so leave you. Who no

[30] sooner departed, but Lyfimachus the Gouernour began to demaund of her the performance of that for which he came. When shee prostrating her selfe at his feete, intreated him to take pitty of her, and from poynt to poynt (excepting her birth, and death of her parents) discoursed

[35] vnto him the whole story of her misfortunes: as that by the practise of Dyonysa, and cruelty of Lconinc, she should have

haue beene murthered. And how it pleased the Gods to rescue her from that ruine by certaine Pyrates, who after solde her to this brothell, where, most vnhappy, he was witnesse she remayned. Then gentle Sir, quoth shée, since heauen hath béene so gratious, to restore me from death, let [5] not their good to me, be a meanes for you, to be author of my more misfortune. But the Gouernour suspecting these teares, but to be some new cunning, which her matron the Bawde had instructed her in, to drawe him to a more large expence: He as fréely tolde her so, and now beganne [10] to be more rough with her, vrging her, that he was the Gouernour, whose authoritie coulde wincke at those blemishes, her selfe, and that sinnefull house could cast vppon her, or his displeasure punish at his owne pleasure, which displeasure of mine, thy beauty shall not priviledge thee [15] from, nor my affection, which hath drawen me vnto this place abate, if thou with further lingering withstand me. By which wordes, she understanding him to be as confident in cuill, as she was constant in good, she intreated him but to be heard, and thus she beganne. [20]

If as you say (my Lorde) you are the Gouernour, let not your authoritie, which should teach you to rule others, be the meanes to make you mis-gouerne your selfe: If the eminence of your place came vnto you by discent, and the royalty of your blood, let not your life proone your birth [25] a bastard: If it were throwne vpon you by opinion, make good, that opinion was the cause to make you great. What reason is there in your Justice, who hath power ouer all, to vndoe any? If you take from mée mine honour, you are like him, that makes a gappe into forbidden ground, [30] after whome too many enter, and you are guiltie of all their enilles: my life is yet vnspotted, my chastitie vnstained in thought. Then if your violence deface this building, the workemanship of heauen, made vp for good, and not to be the exercise of sinnes intemperaunce, you do kill [35] your owne honour, abuse your owne iustice, and impo-H 3 uerish

uerish me. Why quoth Lystmachus, this house wherein thou livest, is even the receptacle of all mens sinn es, and nurse of wickednesse, and how canst thou then be otherwise then naught, that livest in it? It is not good, answer-

- [5] red Marina, when you that are the Gouernour, who should live well, the better to be bolde to punish euill, doe knowe that there is such a roofe, and yet come vnder it. Is there a necessitie (my yet good Lord) if there be fire before me, that I must strait then thither flie and burne my
- [10] selfe? Or if suppose this house, (which too too many feele such houses are) should be the Doctors patrimony, and Surgeons féeding; folowes it therefore, that I must néeds infect my self to give them maintenance? O my good Lord, kill me, but not deflower me, punish me how you please,
- [15] so you spare my chastitie, and since it is all the dowry that both the Gods haue given, and men haue left to me, do not you take it from me; make me your servant, I will willingly obey you; make mée your bondwoman, I will accompt it fréedome; let me be the worst that is called vile,
- [20] so I may still liue honest, I am content: or if you thinke it is too blessed a happinesse to have me so, let me even now, now in this minute die, and He accompt my death more happy than my birth. With which wordes (being spoken vpon her knées) while her eyes were the glasses
- [25] that carried the water of her mis-hap, the good Gentlewo-man being mooued, hee lift her vp with his hands, and euen then imbraced her in his hart, saying aside: Now surely this is Virtues image, or rather, Vertues selfe, seut downe from heauen, a while to raigne on earth, to teach
- [30] vs what we should be. So in stéede of willing her to drie her eyes, he wiped the wet himselfe off, and could have found in his heart, with modest thoughts to have kissed her, but that bee feared the offer would offend her. This onely hée sayde, Lady, for such your vertues are, a farre

[35] more worthy stile your beuty challenges, and no way lesse your beauty can promise me that you are, I hither came with

with thoughtes intemperate, foule and deformed, the which your paines so well hath laued, that they are now white, continue still to all so, and for my parte, who hither came but to have payd the price, a péece of golde for your virginitie, now give you twenty to reléeue your ho-[5] nesty. It shall become you still to be even as you are, a péece of goodnesse, the best wrought vppe, that ever Nature made, and if that any shall inforce you ill, if you but send to me, I am your friend. With which promise, leaving her presence, she most humbly thanked the Gods for [10] the preservation of her chastitie, and the reformation of his mind.

Luftmadius though departed, thus intended not to leave her so, but with diligent eyes to attend, how shee behaued her selfe to all other, who should have admittance to [15] her, and for that purpose, having power to commaund the Bawde, hée placed himselfe in the next Chamber, where he might heare, euen to a sillable, whatsoere passed, where he was no sooner setled with a former charge given to the bawd, that any man should have accesse to her, but [20] by turnes, he heard she had also won others, and preserued herselfe from them, as she had formerly done against him, gaining tenne times as much of profite by her prayers and teares, as she should have doone by prostituting her beauty to their willes: at last, all of them being departed, and [25] the house vnfrequented, onely of their owne housholde, and of the Gouernour, the bawde standing ready at the doore, as hée should goe out, making his obeysaunce vnto him as hée should returne, in hope of his fee or rewarde, hée with an angry brow turned towards him saying, Vil-[30] laine, thou hast a house héere, the weight of whose sinne would sincke the foundation, euen vnto hell, did not the vertue of one that is lodged therein, keepe it standing; and so, as it were inraged, giving them nothing he departed. By which displeasure of his, the whole swarme of [35] bawdes (as truely it was) ghessed, that their new tenant

naunt, had not béene pliant to his will: and all rushing in hastily vppon her, first taking away the golde which the charitie (and not iniury of all who had beene there) had giuen her to reléeue her with, they cried against her, they

- [5] should be all vidoone by her, their house would grow vncustomed, and their trading would fall to decay, by her squeamishnesse, and want of familiaritie to their Clients, resoluing now, that there was no way to bring her vnto their bowe, but by having her ravished. For it is to be
- [10] noted, not any that parted the house besides Luftmadus, but euen as he did, so they in like manner rayled against them, so forcibly had hir perswasions prevailed with them: whereupon, for that purpose they gaue her vp to the Pandar, who first agreed for her, saying; That he that had
- [15] bargained for the whole joynt, it was fittest for him to cut a morsell from off the spit. So leaving them together, and telling him, they gaue her vp to his power, to doe euen what he would with her: the man and wife (though both bawdes) departed, when the pandar going to her, tolde
- [20] her, that he, his master, nor their antient family would as thus long they had beene, be vndoone by ere a Puritane péece of them all. And therefore quoth he; Come on and resolue your selfe without more whining, for I am but the bawdes servant. The bawde hath commaunded me,
- [25] and every servant by the Indenture of his duety, is bound to obey his master: So catching her rashly by the hand, as he would have inforced her to his will; she first calling on Diana patronesse of Chastitie to defend her, fell likewise downe at his féete, and besought him but to heare her:
- [30] which being graunted, she demaunded of him what thing he could wish himselfe to be, which was more vile than he was, or more hatefull than he would make himselfe to be? Why my master or my mistris (quoth the villaine) I thinke, who have all the sinnes subject to mankind raign-
- [35] ing in them, and are (indéede) as bad as the Dinell himselfe: yet (quoth Marina) thou goest about to be worse then they,

they, and to doe an office at their setting on, which thy master himselfe hath more pitty then to attempt, to robbe me of mine honour, which in spite of them and thée, the Gods (who I hope will protect it still) have till this breathing protected, to leprous my chast thoghts, with remembrance [5] of so foule a déede, which thou then shalt have doone, to damne thine owne soule, by vndooing of mine. At which word, the Villaine being strucke into some remorce, and standing in a pawse, Marina went forward, and tolde him; If thou wantest golde, there is some for thee (part of [10] that she had reserved which before was given hir, from the bawdes knowledge:) or if thou wantest maintenaunce, prouide mée but some residence in an honest house, and I have experience in many things which shall labour for thée, as namely, I am skilfull in the seauen Liberall Sci-[15] ences, well exercised in all studies, and dare approoue this, that my skill in singing and playing on Instruments excéeds any in the citty: therefore (quoth she) as thou before didst proclame my beuty in the market to the open world, whereby to have made me a common prostitute, so now a-[20] gayne proclame my vertues vnto them, and I doubt not but this honorable citty will affoord schollers sufficient, the instructing of whome will returne profite enough, both to repay the Maister what hee payed out for me, prouide an honester course for thee then this thou livest in; and give [25] a quiet content vnto my selfe. Sooth (quoth the Villaine) being now mooued vnto much more compassion of her; If you have (as you say) these qualities, I will labour with my Master, and doe my best for your release. If not (answered Marina, I giue thée frée leaue to bring me backe a-[30] gaine, and prostitute me to that course which was first pretended for me. In briefe, the Villaine so laboured with the bawde his maister, that though hee woulde not giue her leaue to depart his house, yet in hope of the profit, which would come in by her other qualities, she should [35] stay in his house, and none, with her former gréeuances disturbe

disturbe her, and withall, charged the Pander, to set vp a Bill in the Market place, of her excellencie in speaking, and in singing. At the report of which there crowded as many to the bawdes great profite to be delighted with her [5] woorth, as there came before to have made spoyle of her vertue, and not any man but gave her money largely, and departed contented, onely above the rest the Lorde Lystmachus had evermore an especiall regarde in the preservation of her safety no otherwise than if she had beene descentiolded from himselfe, and rewarded the villaine very liberally for the diligent care hee had over her.

## The eleventh Chapter.

How Pericles after foureteene neeres absence, arrived at Tharsus, and not finding his daughter, lamented her supposed death: and how taking ship againe, he was by crosse windes driven to Meteline, where his daughter Marina was: and how by the meanes of Prince Lysimachus comming aboorde his shippe to comsorte him, he came to the knowledge of his lost daughter, and also of his wife Thaysa.

[25]

Auing thus preserved Marina, our Story gives vs now leave to returne againe to Prince Pericles, who after foureteene yeares absence arrived at Tharfus, and was received into the house of Cleon and Dyonnsa, with whome hee had left his

yoong daughter Marina to be fostered up. At the newes of whose comming, Cleon and Dyonysa againe apparrelled themselves in mournfull habites, went out to meete him: [30] who when Pericles beheld in so sad an out-side; My trusty friends, what cause inforceth you to give so sad a welcome to my entertainement? O my good Lord, answered Dyonysa, would any tongue but ours might be the herald

of your mis-hap: but sorrowes pipes will burst, haue they not vent, and you of force must knowe Marina is dead. Which when pericles heard, the very word Death seemed like an edge that cut his heart, his flesh trembled, and his strength failed: yet in that agony a long time standing a-[5] mased, with his eyes intentiuely fixed on the ground, and length recouering himselfe, and taking breath, first cast his eyes vppe to heauen, saying; O you Gods! extreamity of passion dooth make mee almost ready to accuse you of iniustice. And then throwing his eyes greedi-[10] ly vpon her. But woman, quoth hée, If (as thou sayest) my most déere Marina be dead, is the money and the treasure which I also left with you for her, perished with her? When she aunswered; Some is, and some yet remaineth. And as for your daughter (my Lord) lest you shoulde anie [15] way suspect vs, we have sufficient witnesse: for our Citizens being mindefull of your benefites bestowed vppon them, have erected vnto her a monument of brasse fast by yours. And when she had so said, she brought foorth such money, iewells, and apparrell as it pleased her to say were [20] remayning of Marinacs store. Wherevppon Pericles giuing credite to this report of her death, he commaunded his seruants to take vp what she had brought, and beare them to his shippes, while he himselfe would goe visite his daughters monument. Which when he beheld, and [25] had read the Epitaph, as before written, his affection brake out into his eies, and he expressed more actuall sorrow for the losse of her then Inditement can expresse: first, tumbling himselfe vppon her monument, he then fell into a swownd, as if, since he might not leave all his life with [30] her, vet he would leaue halfe at least, from which trance being at the length recouered, hée apparrelles himselfe in sacke-cloth, running hastily vnto his shippes, the Sea to take him into their wombe, since neither land nor water was fortunate vnto him; for the one had bereft [35] him of a daughter, the other of a wife. But as befitted I 2 them,

the, being most careful of his safty, they vsed their best perswasions, to asswage this tempest of his sorrow; presently, as much as might be in such a case, they preuayled, and partly by time, which is a curer of all cares, continu-

[5] ally mittigated some part of the griefe. When hee perceiuing the winde to stand fitte for their departure, hee hoysed vppe sailes, and gaue farewell to the shoare, nor had they long sailed in their course, but the winde came about into a contrary quarter, and blew so fiercely that it trou-

[10] bled both sea and shippes, the raine fell fiercely from a-boue, and the sea wrought woonderously underneath, so that the tempest being terrible for the time, it was in that extreamitie thought fittest to strike sayle, to let the Helme goe, and to suffer the shippe to drive with the tide, whi-

[15] ther it would please the gods to direct it: But as Ioy ever-more succeedeth Heavinesse, so was this sharpe storme occasion of a ioyful meeting, betwixt this sorrowful father, and his lost daughter; for while Prince pericles shippe is thus governed at randon, by fortune it striketh vppon the

[20] shoare of the Cittie Atttint, where now Attrina remained, of whose death he (as before) being fully perswaded, in whose life he had hope his decayed comfortes should againe haue had new growth. And being now agayne at sea, he vowed to himselfe neuer more to haue fellowshippe

[25] or conference with any man, charging all his followers, of whome Helycanus was one, that none of them upon the paine of his displeasure (and who is ignorant that the displeasure of kings is as daungerous as death) should dare to speake unto him: no not so much as they who attended

[30] him with meate, and withall commaunded them, that they should not ordayne for him any more but so small a competence, as might even scarcely maintaine nature, accompting now that life which he possessed, tedious to him, and wishing death in the most vnfriendly languish-

[35] ment. In which state while he consisted, pining of his body, and perplexed in minde, it happened, that at one selfe same same time Lord Delycanus going from the Princes shippe, and landing on the shoare, the Gouernour Lyfinadius, who (as before is mentioned) tenderd Marina, was standing at the hauen, and noting Pericles ships riding there at anker, he beganne with himselfe to commend the come-[5] linesse of the vessells, and applaude the state they vphelde in their burthens, and in especially, that of the Admirall, wherein the Prince himselfe was, who seeing Lichcanus come on shoare, and his grave and reverent countenance promising him, to be a father of experience, and worthy of [10] his conference, hée in curteous manner saluted him, and demaunded of him, of whence those shippes were, for sir quoth he, by their armes and ensignes I perceive they are strangers to our harbours, as also that it would please him to deliver to him who was the owner of them, when ge-[15] tycanus, as in the whole Storie, discoursed vnto him his misfortunes, as also of his former woorth, and his present languishment, from which he could not be remooued, neither by his owne wisedome, nor by the counsell of his friends. When Lysimadus pittying his ruine, intreated [20] Aclycanus that he might speake with him, whereby to try if his perswasions had power to preuayle with him more then the will of himselfe, or power of his subjects. Which being by Lictucanus graunted, he foorthwith conducted him downe where his Maister lay: whom when Lyfima-[25] thus beheld, so attired from the ordinary habite of other men, as with a long ouer-growne beard, diffused hayre, vndecent nayles on his fingers, and himselfe lying vppon his cowch groueling on his face. He somewhat astonished at the strangenes thereof, caled vnto him with a soft voice, [30] Prince Pericles, who hearing himselfe named, and thinking it to be some of his men, that called vpon him contrary to his commaundement, hée arose vp sodainely with a fierce countenaunce: but séeing him to be a stranger, verie comely and honourably attyred, hee shruncke himselfe [35] downe vppon his pillow, and held his peace. When Lyfimachus 1 3

finachus, though his misfortunes have beene great, and by which he hath great cause for this sorrow, it is great pitty he should continue thus perverse and obstinate, or so noble a gentleman come to so dishonorable a death: and

[10] thereuppon bethinking with himselfe what honourable meanes he might vse to recouer him. He sodainely remembring the wisedom that he had known Marina had in perswasion: and having heard since of her excellent skill in musicke, singing and dauncing: he by the consent of

[15] Helycanus caused her to be sent for, resoluing with himselfe, that if the excellencie of her ministry had no power to worke on him, all phisicke was in vaine, and he from thence would resigne him ouer to his graue. The messenger speedily is returned, bringing Marina along with him:

[20] whome when Lystmachus beheld, Marina quoth he, let me request of thee, thy help and vttermost knowledge in comforting the owner of this shippe which lieth in darkenesse, and will receive no comfort, nor come abroade into the light, for the sorrow that he conceiveth through the losse of

[25] a wife and a daughter. From which if thou recouer him, and to his former health restore him, I will, as I am a Gentleman, give thee in recompence thirtie sistercies of golde, and as many of siluer, and though the bawd hath bought thee, according to the laws of our citty, from whom

[30] no authoritie can compell thee, yet for thirtie dayes will I redeeme thee. Which when Attarina heard, shee went boldely downe into the cabine to him, and with a milde voyce saluted him, saying; God saue you sir, and be of good comfort, for an innocent Virgin, whose life hath bin last distressed by shipwrock, and her charity by disherectly and

[35] distressed by shipwrack, and her chastity by dishonesty, and hath yet bin preserved from both, thus curteously saluteth thee:

thée: but perceuing him to yéeld her no answer, she began to record in verses, and therewithall to sing so sweetely, that Pericles, notwithstanding his great sorrow, woondered at her, at last, taking vp another instrument vnto his eares she preferred this. [5]

Amongst the harlots fonle I walke,

[10]

Net harlot none am I; The Rose amongst the Thornes doth grow, And is not hurt thereby. The Thiefe that stole me fure I thinke, Is flaine before this time. A Bawde me bought, pet am I not Defilde by fleshly crime: Nothing were pleafanter to me, Then parents mine to know. I am the iffue of a King, My blood from Kings dooth flow: In time the heavens may mend my state, And fend a better day, For forrow addes unto our grickes, [20] But helps not any way: Shew gladnesse in your countenaunce, Cast up your cheerefull eies, That God remaines, that once of nought Created Earth and Skies.

[25]

With this Musicke of Maximacs, as with no delight else was he a whit altered, but lay groueling on his face, onely casting an eye vppon her, as hée were rather discontented than delighted with her indevour. Whereupon she beganne with morall precepts to reprodue him, and tolde [30] him, that hee was borne a Prince, whose dignity being to gouerne others, it was most foule in him to misgouerne himselfe. Which while he continued in that sullen estate, he did no lesse, thus to mourne for the losse of a wife and childe,

childe, or at any of his owne mis fortunes, approoued that he was an enemy to the authoritie of the heauens, whose power was to dispose of him and his, at their pleasure: and that it was as vnfitte for him to repine (for his conti-

- [5] nuing sorrow shewed he did no lesse) against their determinations and their vnaltered willes, as it was for the Giants to make warre against the Gods, who were confounded in their enterprise. Not fitte to sorrow, quoth he, rising vp like a Cloude, that bespeakes thunder; presump-
- [10] thous bewty in a childe, how darest thou vrge so much? and therewithall, in this rash distemperature, strucke her on the face. When she, who never vntill that time knew what blowes were, fell sodainely in a swowne; but beeing againe recouered, shée cryed out; O humilitie! ordai-
- [15] ned especially for Princes, who having power over all, shuld contemne none, whither art thou fled? then weeping a while; And O you Gods! creators both of heaven and earth, looke vppon my afflictions, and take compassion vppon me, that am vnfortunate in all things, I have bin
- [20] tossed from wrong to iniurie, I was borne amongest the waves and troublesome tempests of the Sea, my mother died in paines and pangs of child-birth, and buriall was denyed her on the earth, whome my father adorned with Iewelles layd golde at her head, and siluer at her féete, and
- [25] inclosing her in a Chest, committed her to the Sea: As for me vnfortunate wretch, my father, who with princely furniture, put me (in trust) to Cleon and Dyonyfa, who commanded a seruant of theirs to murder me, from whose cruelty by Pirates I was rescewed, brought by them to
- [30] this Citty, and sold to haue beene hackneyd by a common Bawde, though (I thanke the heavens) I have preserued my chastity; and now after al these crosses, for my curtesies to be strucke thus to bléeding! O cruel fate! By which tale of hers, Pericles being mooued, since by all the
- [35] circumstances he ghessed she was his childe, and yet not knowing whether he might beléeue himselfe to be awake,

or in a dreame, he beganne agayne to capitulate with her, of her former relation, as namely, where she was borne, who were her parents, and what her name was. To the which she answered, My name is Marina, and so called because I was borne upon the sea. O my Marina cryed out [5] Dericles, being strucke into such an extasie of joy that hee was not able to containe himselfe! willing her agayne to discourse vnto him the storie of her misfortunes, for hee could not heare too much. Which she obeying him in, and he knowing her to be his childe, séeing that the supposed [10] dead was risen again, he falls on hir necke, and kisses her, calles vpon Liclycarus to come vnto him, shewes him his daughter, biddes him to knéele to her, thanketh Lyfimadius that so fortunately had brought her to begette life in the father who begot her; so one while weeping at others [15] ioving, and his senses being masterd by a gentle conquerour, in that extreamitie of passion, he fell into a slumber: in which sweet sleepe of his, hee was by Diana, warned to hie to Ephefus: and there vpon the Altare of that Goddesse to offer vppe his sacrifice before the Priests, and there to [20] discourse the whole progresse of his life: which he remembring, being awake, he accordingly shipped himselfe with Lyfimadius, Marina, and his owne subjects to perfourme. Who landing at Ephefus, and giving notice of the purpose, for which he was come, he was by all the Priests and Vo-[25] taries attended to the Temple; and being brought to the this was the substance of his sacrifice, I Vericles borne Prince of Tyre, who having in youth attained to all kinde of knowledge, resolued the Riddle of Antiodus, to the intent to have married his daughter, whome [30] shamefully defiled. To preserue my selfe from whose anger, I fled to sea, suffered shipwracke, was curteously entertained by good Symonides king of Pentapolis, and after espoused his faire daughter Thanfa. At the naming of whome, she her selfe being by, could not choose but [35] starte: for in this Temple was she placed to be a Nunne, K by

by Lord Cerimon, who preserved her life. But Pericles going on, when Antiochus and his daughter, quoth he, were by lightning strucke dead from heaven, I conducted my Queene with me from her fathers Court, with purpose

[5] to receiue againe my kingdome: where vpon the sea shée was delivered of this my daughter, in that travell she died, whom I inclosed in a Chest, and threw it into the Sea. When Thanfa standing by, and no longer being able to temper her affections, being assured he was her Lord, shée

[10] ranne hastily vnto him, imbraced him in her armes, and would have kissed him. Which when Pericles sawe, hee was mooued with disdaine, and thrust her from him, accusing her for lightnes, whose modesty and good grace hée at his first entrance did commend, when she falling at his

[15] féete, and powring foorth her teares aboundantly, gladnesse compelled her to crie out, O my Lord Pericles, deale not vigently with me, I am your wife, daughter vnto Spmonides, my name is Thanfa, you were my Schoolemaister, and instructed me in musicke, you are that Prince

[20] whome I loued, not for concupiscence, but desire of wisedome, I am she which was deliuered and died at the sea, and by your owne hands was buryed in the déepes; which wordes of hers, Lord Cerimon standing by, he was ready to auerre, but it néeded not: for pericles, though at the

[25] first astonished, ioy had now so revived his spirites, that hée knew her to be herselfe: but throwing his head into her bosome, having nothing but this to vtter, he cried aloude, O you heavens! my misfortunes were now againe blessings, since wée are agayne contracted; so giuing his

[30] daughter to her armes to embrace her as a child and Lyftmadjus to enfolde her as a wife, and giving order the solemnity of marriage should strait be prouided for: he then caused the bawd to be burnt, who with so much labor had sought to violate her princely chastitie, whilest Maxina

[35] rewarded the pandar, who had beene so faithfull to hir: and then after he had seene hir mariage with Liftmachus, he leaneth

ueth Ephefus, and intendes for Tyre, taking Pentapolis in his way, whome by the death of good Symonides, as lawful heire, he was made soueraigne. He also highly rewarded the poore Fisher-men, who had relieued him. From thence he arrived at Tharfus, where hee revenged himselfe [5] of Cleon and Dyonyfa, by stoning them to death. From thence to Tyre, where peaceably he was received into his kingdome, and given also possession of all the territories of Antiodus, where by his wife, though in the declining of both their yeeres, it pleased the Gods to blesse him [10] with a sonne, who growing to the lusty strength of youth, and the father declining to his graue, age being no longer able to be sustained by the benefite of nature, fell into certayne colde and dry diseases: in which case, the knowledge of his Physitions, could stand him in little steade, [15] eyther by their cunning or experience, (so as no remedie being to be found against death) being in perfect memorie, he departed this life in the armes of his beloued Thanfa, and in the middest of his friendes, nobles, alies and children in great honour, his kingdome of Trus he gaue by [20] will to Lyfimachus and his daughter Marina, and to their heires after them for euer, who lived long together, and had much comfort by their issue. Vnto his Quéene Thayfa he gaue the two kingdomes of Antioch and Pentapolis for tearme of her life, and at her death to descend to her yong [25] sonne Symonides. But Chayfa who could not then be youg since Dericles died olde, continued not long in her widows estate, but pining much with sorrow, and wearing with age, forsooke the present worlde, leauing her two kingdomes (according to her fathers will) [30]

to her young sonne Symonides.

(\* \* \*)

[80]

The

## A list of the typographical errors of the original edition, intentionally repeated in this reprint.

(The mere variations of spelling and minor instances of negligent punctuation are excluded)

```
Page 3. line 24. instead of stalke. A read stalke: A
     7. "
             28.
                        " him "
                    99
    18. "
             13.
                        " tyrants,) poyson ... meanes, he
                     read tyrants, poyson ... meanes), he
            21. 22. instead of life,) ... sustenaunce?
                       read life, ... sustenaunce?)
  , 25.
             14. instead of ref uge read refuge
     26.
              7.
                                          to
                       " theraine "
                                         the raine
                    33
    27.
                       " Pericles, " Pericles
             3. 4. "
                       " him, quoth Pericles? read him? quoth Pericles.
    28.
                    " " minde. read minde,
            17. 18. " other
     29.
                                           others cf. 67, 15.
             21,
                       " Fisher men "
                                          Fisher- men
             30.
                   It is hardly discernible, whether the old text
                    have seated or feated.
    30.
             9. instead of prouexet read prouexit
             13.
                    " " guti
                                  " que
                   " " liue.
                                  " liue:
             26,
              2.
                   " " all, as
                                    " all as
     31.
                                    " him:
" accepting:
     32.
              1.
                   " " him.
                   " accepting.
             19.
     99
            29. 30. "
                       , them. The strangenesse
     33.
            we may read them: The strange newes
    34.
             26. instead of dislike vpon him,
            we may read dislike, vpon him,
                  " " constancie. While read constancie, while
    40.
             26.
                       " heclapt
                                                  he clapt
             2. the s of thoughtes is turned.
    41.
             32. " n " absent "
 99
    42.
             16. instead of state) in safety, read state in safety)
                       " of her.
             32.
                                                of her:
                   22
            26. 27.
                          of of
                                                of
    43.
                       " there
              1.
                                                there,
    44.
                        " there
    44.
              2.
                        " cutte to Tharfus) and
    46.
             15.
                     read cutte) to Tharfus, and Cf. p. 6. l. 21.
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Page 46. line 34. instead of this read .This
     47.
             29.
                   " guoth Pericles, read quoth he, Pericles,
            2.
                       " recspire
                   39
                                                 respire
          59
                                    >>
  99
                        " Sphefus
             14.
                                                 Ephelus
                   99
                     " her,
             19.
                                                 her.
          22
                                             92
  99
     49.
            12.
                  the y of agre is turned.
  99
          " 29. 30. brackets seem to be required.
  99
          " 13.
                   cf. 48, 14.
            23.
                  the first h of which is turned.
          , 31. 32. instead of you, and all this Citty
                       read you and all this Citty,
                  instead of yeur read your
     52.
            7.
             33.
                  the second e of fostered is turned.
  32
                  instead of bp read vp
                  , mother read your
             37.
                        " Unurse " Nurse
     53.
             22.
                     32
                       " vnexpert, ... meale)
     54.
             17.
          99
                      read vnexpert) .... meale,
     55,
             12. instead of or or read or
                    " " ward, " ward.
     56.
             1.
     57.
              9.
                         " him. "
                                        him,
                         " ef
                                        of
     59.
             10.
                    59
                                  99
                       " Ceon
                           hid.
                                        hid:
             15.
                   99
                                   " Leno
     60.
              4.
                   19
          59
              2.
                 " , otherwise. read otherwise:
     61.
          99
             29. the t of beauty is turned.
     62.
             16. instead of he told, read ,he told
             The head-line of page 66, ought to stand on page 67.,
     66. 67.
                                   and vice versa.
     66.
              2.
                   instead of sinn es read sinnes
            25. 26.
                            Gentlewoman read Gentleman
                      22
                          99
          99
     67.
             15.
                            other
                                   " others cf. 29, 17. 18.
                            iniury of ... there) read iniury) of ... there,
     68.
              3.
          59
                      39
     69.
             30.
                             Marina, read Marina)
          22
     72.
                             safty
              1.
                                            safety
     73.
             29.
                            face.
                                            face:
     74.
             2.
                             men.
                                             men:
                                            him:
             11.
                            him.
                      22
                                        33
                             mis fortunes "
                                           misfortunes
     76.
              1.
                                        " Marina!
                            Marina
     77.
              5.
                      39
              7.
                                           himselfe,
                            himselfe!
                          99
                                      ", at
              15.
                      39
                          22
```











